Chicago Tribune.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The Conspiracy trial is still progressing and will probably last another week, as the defense have summoned fourteen more witnesses and the Government has ten more yet to call. The evidence yesterday was interesting in two particulars: First in showing that the explosion of Government barges last fall at City Point was the work of a rebel torpedo company. Secondly, as going to prove an alibi in the case of Payne, a reputable witness testifying that he was with Payne during the night of April 13, and that the latter was not near the house of Secretary Stanton on that evening, watching the movements of Gen. Grant, as had been alleged by previous witnesses.

The new Constitution of Missouri has without doubt, been adopted. Returns already received give a majority of 842 in its favor, with thirty-two counties and several thousand soldiers yet to hear from, which will increase these figures largely.

The Third Illinois Cavalry is on its way to St. Paul for service on the frontier.

A judicial imbroglio has broken out in Missouri, the old judges of the Supreme Court refusing to vacate their seats or surrender their records to the new appointees of Governor Fletcher.

"Extra Billy" Smith of Virginia, has surrendered himself to the Union authorities and is now at large on his parole.

It is now pretty definitely ascertained that Breckinridge, the ex-rebel Secretary of War, has landed in Cuba.

The revolution in Hayti still progresses without decisive results on either side.

A large part of South America is now engaged in war. The Argentine Republic, Brazil and Uruguay have formed a triple alliance and made common cause against Paraguay. The first named power, formerly in sympathy with Paraguay, now takes sides against her, owing to the unprovoked aggressions upon her commerce.

The correspondence between the Emperor of France and Prince Jerome Napoleon, in which the former severely censures the latter, and which gave rise to the latter's resignation of his position in the Privy Council, is given entire in our dispatches this morning. Both the Emperor's letter and the reply of Plon Plon will be read with interest.

Our Washington dispatches give a comprehensive view of the condition of the National Banks. Illinois is entitled to a circulation of $11,838,000. Of this amount $9,086,900 has been authorized, and up to the 10th inst., $6,198,990 had been delivered.

Gen. Sheridan's and Meade's reports have been sent to the War Department. The former severely criticizes Gen. Warren, charging him with tardiness in coming to his support at the battle of Five Forks.

Gen. Sherman has revised and amended his report and it will shortly be re-published by the War Department.

Subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan yesterday, amounted to $2,527,000. Of this amount the First National Bank of Chicago took $303,150.

Judge Parsons of Alabama, who has been loyal man during the rebellion, has been appointed Provisional Governor of that State.

Gold closed in New York last evening at a advance, the figures after call being 142¼.

SOLDIERS AT CAMP FRY.

A great outrage has been perpetrated upon the returning regiments now quartered at Camp Fry. These veteran soldiers, who have made the name of Illinois illustrious in a hundred battles and marches—who have trampled down the rebellion from Cairo to Vicksburg, from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from Atlanta to Raleigh—have been actually suffering for want of food since they arrived in Chicago. Whether the blame rests with the Commissary department in not furnishing the required rations, or in somebody else in not sending notice in advance of their expected arrival, we do not know. Certain it is, that if the people of Chicago had had any notice of their coming, or of the fact that they were not suitably provided for after they had come, they would have emptied their larders to supply them. Further than this, it is safe to say that if the attention of the people had not been absorbed by the presence of the two principal Generals of the army, they would have managed to get the proper notice and to have acted upon it.

We are not surprised that the soldiers feel indignant that they should find no public welcome and nothing to eat in Chicago after having subsisted handsomely in South Carolina. We submit to them however, that it is hardly fair to visit an indiscriminate malediction upon our citizens for an apparent want of hospitality, under the circumstances. It was known, undoubtedly, to many, that soldiers were arriving during the latter part of last week, but it was not known to the public, in the midst of other excitements, whether they were passing from one depot to another through the city, or were stationed here temporarily preparatory to being mustered out. We venture to say there will be no further cause of complaint on this score, and that the gratitude of Chicago to all soldiers of the Union, from whatever locality, will never again be called in question. We trust now that our people, who cannot hold themselves entirely blameless in the premises, will turn from the excitements of the moment, and join their hands and open their purses to the neglected heroes at Camp Fry. We are certain that it would have been more gratifying to Lieut. Gen. Grant if a part of the attention which had been bestowed upon him had been given to his returning veterans.

CASE OF REV. DR. CRACRAFT.

The interest which has attached to the case of Rev. J. W. Cracraft, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Galesburgh, in connection with the controversy which arose some time since with Bishop Whitehouse, of this State, induces us to publish, at the request of the Vestry of said church, the official documents connected with the examination of Mr. Cracraft's alleged offense. These documents are somewhat lengthy, but will be found highly interesting, not only to members of the Episcopal denomination, but to the public generally. They embrace several communications from Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, marked with the learning and piety of that distinguished prelate. The Vestry of Grace Church are induced to make this publication in consequence of what they consider erroneous statements in a recent number of the *Northwestern Church*, the organ of Bishop Whitehouse. The communication concludes with the following statement of what the members of Grace Church deem the principles involved in the controversy:

The official documents in this case are now before the public. No unprejudiced person can read them, and escape the conclusion that Bishop Whitehouse, in refusing the letters dimissory of Dr. Cracraft, and thus preventing Grace Church from settling the Rector of its choice, is assuming a power which would bring every rector and parish in the Diocese to the feet of the Bishop. Against this tyranny we appeal to our fellow churchmen throughout the State. One particular parish may be very unimportant, but he must be a very dull man who does not see that this controversy involves a principle that is vital to the prosperity of the church in this Diocese, and one held dear by all persons, of whatever denomination, who are haters of spiritual tyranny.

ECONOMY.

A resolution was adopted by the Common Council last evening to give the job printing of the city to the lowest bidder. Under this resolution each job, even though it cost but ten dollars, is required by law to be advertised *six times*. The advertising in most cases will thus cost more than the job. Perhaps it does not become the "corporation newspaper" to object to this large prospective addition to its advertising patronage. Nevertheless we humbly submit that we do not see where the economy comes in.

The Daughter of the Regiment.

It was a grand military carnival at the Opera House last evening, and in consequence, the legitimate rendition of the opera, and the demands of music were sadly interfered with. The announcement that the Lieutenant General was to be present had the effect of filling the house with a dense crowd. Family circle, balcony, dress circle and parquette were fairly packed with people and the spacious lobbies could barely accommodate the crowds who were obliged to stand. In honor of the occasion, flags were displayed in various parts of the house. The General's box, the central one at the right, was trimmed with flags and from the cornice, national and regimental flags were twined, depending from the beak of an eagle. A guard of honor, one hundred and twenty-five strong, arrived from Camp Douglas and reported to Capt. Nelson, of the police force, early in the evening. They imparted quite a military aspect to the appearance of the house, especially when later in the evening they took seats in the family circle. The curtain had risen and all eyes were turned anxiously towards the doors to catch the first sight at Gen. Grant, when he suddenly appeared in his box and quietly took his seat. By one of his strategetical movements he had flanked the audience, came in on their rear and surprised them. His presence, however, was soon discovered, and round upon round of enthusiastic applause greeted him. He modestly rose and acknowledged the compliment, and then fixed his attention upon the play. Shortly after and in the midst of Kellogg's first aria, [illegible] Gen. Sherman came in at the main entrance and made his way round the house and through the crowd to his box on the left, which was the signal for more applause. In the meantime Gen. Hooker [illegible] quietly went up stairs to his box in [illegible]. He also was discovered, and there was a hearty round of applause. It was evident [illegible] that the Vivandiere, charming as [illegible] to be a "victim," that the audience were present more to see Gen. Grant than Marie or Tony or the Old Sergeant, and the consequence was that the opera suffered, from lack of sympathy. [illegible] Lotti was not at [illegible] though he sang at times very sweetly, and Kellogg was evidently disconcerted by the interruptions. Some of her arias, however, were beautifully rendered, especially the parting scene [illegible] which was given with a touching feeling we have rarely heard equalled.

The choruses were wretchedly done, but we [illegible] the singers are only mortal and were [illegible] inspired by Gen. Grant [illegible] the military fervor evidently got the better of [illegible] from principal to choruses.

[illegible] evening "The Force of Destiny" will be [illegible] for the first time. [illegible] On Friday evening [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Important Testimony—How the City Point Explosions Occurred.

ADOPTION OF THE NEW MISSOURI CONSTITUTION.

RELEASE OF "EXTRA BILLY" SMITH ON PAROLE.

Arrival of John C. Breckinridge in Cuba.

The Correspondence Between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI STILL PROGRESSING.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR—ALLIANCE AGAINST PARAGUAY.

Judge Parsons of Alabama Appointed Governor of that State.

General Sheridan's Report—Severe Strictures on Gen. Warren.

GOLD CLOSED 142 1-4.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Several Witnesses Yet to Come—Important Testimony for O'Laughlin—An Alibi Shown.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The assassination trial drags its slow length along, and now bids fair to occupy the attention of the Commission for two weeks longer. The defendants issued subpœnas this evening for fourteen additional witnesses, and the Government has in reserve eight or ten yet to put upon the stand as testimony in chief, so that it is probable the evidence will not be closed before the latter part of this week. As directly affects the prisoners, there was no testimony introduced to-day, save that of a witness on behalf of O'Laughlin, who testified that the prisoner was in his company all the evening of the 13th of April, and that they were not at the house of Secretary Stanton on that night. This witness has known O'Laughlin intimately for several years. This is a reputable witness and his evidence is of the utmost importance to the prisoner as it throws a doubt upon the testimony of the Government witnesses who were not acquainted with O'Laughlin and could not be positive in the identity of the accused when they testified they saw him hanging about the door of the dwelling on the night of the murder, apparently watching the movements of Gen. Grant, who was that evening the guest of Mr. Stanton. Giving the prisoner the benefit of this testimony and of the doubt which by the rule of law should be received in his favor, and he stands clearly convicted of complicity with Booth in his conspiracy as it existed a short time prior to the assassination.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A witness was called to day who showed that O'Laughlin was with him on the night of April 13th, and not at Secretary Stanton's as had previously been testified.

It was also shown that the explosion at City Point in August last was owing to a rebel torpedo.

Witnesses were called to establish the character of lawyer Norton, a Government witness, for credibility.

MRS. GRANT'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mrs. L. Grant, of Warrenton, Va., recognized Payne as the man whom she saw last Christmas in front of her house, have three Union soldiers in charge. An attempt was made by Payne's men to kill the prisoners, but witness heard Payne say he would defend his prisoners with his life. One of the prisoners was killed when the party left the road, and witness did not see them afterwards.

On the cross-examination, witness said Payne was then called Lieut. Powell and dressed as a Confederate.

JOHN GRANT'S TESTIMONY.

John Grant, husband of the former witness, testified to said affidavit.

J. P. PATTERSON'S TESTIMONY.

J. P. Patterson testified that O'Laughlin was with him on the night of April 13th, and was not near Secretary Stanton's house.

On the cross-examination, witness testified that O'Laughlin told him he had been to see Booth about 6 o'clock that evening, and was going to see him next morning. Next morning, when witness saw O'Laughlin, he said he had been to see Booth, but did not see him; Booth was out. O'Laughlin did not state his object in seeing Booth. O'Laughlin did not suggest staying in Washington; witness himself made that suggestion.

R. H. Sole testified that J. L. Jenkins was considered a Union man. In his opinion, the witness was perfectly indifferent as to whether the rebellion failed or succeeded.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Adjutant General E. D. Townsend testified to the paper offered in evidence. He was confident the hand writing was that of Gabriel J. Rains, Brigadier General in the Confederate service. The document was dated, December 16th, 1864, and addressed to Captain Z. McDaniel, commanding a torpedo company, and signed Jno. Maxwell. It sets forth in substance that in obedience to the order of the person to whom it is addressed, and with means and equipment furnished by him, The writer left Richmond on the 26th of July, 1864 for James River, to operate with a horological torpedo against the enemy's vessels. The writer was accompanied by R. K. Dillard. After sundry adventures these two men reached City Point before day break the 9th of August. The writer gives the results of his operations as follows: "Requesting my companion to remain behind about a half a mile, I cautiously approached the wharf with my machine and powder, covered by a small box. Finding the captain had come ashore from the barge then at the wharf, I seized the occasion to hurry forward with my box. Being halted by one of the wharf sentinels, I succeeded in passing him by representing that the Captain had ordered me to convey the box on board. Hailing a man from the barge I put the machine in motion, and gave it in his charge. He carried it aboard. The magazine contained about twelve pounds of powder, and joining my companion we retired to safe distance to witness the effect of our effort. In about an hour the explosion occurred. Its effect was communicated to another barge beyond the one operated upon, and also to a barge at the wharf building, containing the enemy's stores, which were totally destroyed."

The indorsements on the letter were S. E. McDaniel, Captain, of Confederate army, secret service, and G. J. Rains, Superintendent.

After the introduction of documents showing Abraham Lincoln to have been President of the United States at the time of his death, and certifying to his election on two occasions to that office, a request was made and complied with substituting Dr. Hall for Dr. Nichols to examine in o the question of Payne's insanity.

The President of the Commission gave notice that the report of Dr. Hall would be expected to-morrow.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY'S TESTIMONY.

Richard Montgomery identified a paper he received from Clement C. Clay, which he gave to C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War. Witness stated he saw Clay write most of it. He was instructed to deliver the document to Mr. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State. There were certain blanks to be filled up by names known to the witness after he reached Richmond. The letter was dated "St Catherines, C. W., Nov. 1st, 1864." It gives a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the St. Albans raid, the writer stating that Lieutenant Bennet C. Young was well known to him as one whose heart was with the South, and that in his attempt to burn the town of St. Albans and rob banks he acted according to the written instructions, and urging the Confederate government to assume the responsibility. The letter also speaks of Captain Charles H. Cole, an escaped prisoner of the rebel Forrest's command, who was captured on board the steamer Michigan, on Lake Erie, while engaged in an attempt to capture the vessel and liberate rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. The writer protests against Cole being tried as a spy, and gives various reasons why he should be regarded as a prisoner of war, and concludes with the statement that a very large portion of the Northern people, especially in the Northwest, want an order to resist the oppression of the despotism at Washington. They are ripe for resistance and it may come soon after the Presidential election. The letter was not signed, the reason given being that no signature was necessary, as the messenger presenting it and the person to whom it was addressed could identify the author.

Several witnesses were called and testified to the good character of Marcus P. Norton.

Wm. H. Rohrer identified the hand-writing of Clement C. Clay in letters produced by Gen. Montgomery. The court then adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Circular from the Attorney General—Condition of the National Banks—Reorganization of Alabama—Soldiers' Pay, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The following important circular has been issued by the Attorney General:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1865.

By direction of the President, all persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special application to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications will be granted it must be showed that they have respectively taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation in the said proclamation prescribed. Every such person desiring special pardon should make personal application in writing therefor, and should transmit with such application the original oath or affirmation, subscribed before an officer authorized under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State, and prescribed in the said proclamation of the President.

JOSEPH SPEED,
Attorney General.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

An apportionment of the National Bank circulation among the several States and Territories has just been made by the Comptroller of the Currency. The apportionment is made on the basis both of population and banking capital of the $300,000,000 capital authorized by Congress; $4,792,017 has been reserved for distribution to such States where National Banks have not yet been established. The following is a statement of the circulation to which the States named are entitled and the amount already authorized and delivered up to June 10th:

Pennsylvania is entitled to $33,327,736; amount already authorized [illegible]; amount delivered up till date [illegible]; Ohio $17,[illegible]; amount authorized 17,[illegible], delivered [illegible]; Indiana [illegible]; amount authorized [illegible], delivered [illegible]; Illinois $11,838,000; amount authorized $9,086,900, delivered $6,198,990; [illegible] States have already received authorization for the whole and in some cases more than their share of circulation. It will probably be some considerable time before the more Southern States call for all the capital apportioned to them and in the mean time the system of redemption adopted and established will have forced in the excess of circulation of other States.

SOLDIER'S PAY.

Owing to the enormous swindles practiced upon discharged soldiers in this city, the Paymaster General has issued a circular instructing Paymasters to make no payment on discharge rolls to third parties, and to make payments only to the veritable claimants themselves upon their signatures. The adoption of this rule has become absolutely necessary to defeat the devices of sharpers who hang around the Paymaster's office to get possession and control of the soldier's pay.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

Great numbers of applications continue to be made to the President for discharge of prisoners of war included in his recent order for the release of all below the rank of Major. Such applications should be made to the Commissary General of prisoners.

THE REORGANIZATION OF ALABAMA.

It has finally been decided by the President to appoint Judge Parsons Provisional Governor of Alabama. It is understood that the instructions to Provisional Governors will be decided upon at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS.

Applications to the President for the discharge of soldiers are useless. Such applications should be made to the Secretary of war, and when received by the President are invariably referred to him for such action as he may deem proper.

PRESENTATION.

A brace of elegant silver-mounted pistols, the gift of the citizens of Fremont, Ohio, were this evening presented to Lieut. Col. Conger, in recognition of his services in the pursuit and capture of the assassin Booth.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 12.

General Sherman has revised and corrected his report of operations in North Carolina. It will be republished by the War Department in its amended form.

The strength of the entire Cavalry corps, after the troops whose term of service expires prior to October 1st are mustered out, will be about 12,000.

Maj. Gen. Crook has been assigned to the command of all of Sheridan's cavalry remaining in this vicinity.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1865.

The official reports of Gens. Sheridan and Meade have been received at the War Department, and will be published in a few days. Gen. Sheridan's report is particularly severe on Gen. Warren, whom he accuses of tardiness in moving to his support at the battle of Five Forks.

Much surprise and some indignation is expressed here at the manner in which Gov. Pierpoint has convened the Virginia Legislature. An indignation meeting was held to-night at Alexandria, at which the Governor's course was severely denounced.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Personal Items—Military Intelligence—Cases in the United States Courts—Important Naval Suits—Arrivals of Regiments.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 12.

Governor Oglesby and Hon. O. M. Hatch left for Chicago last evening on business appertaining to the Lincoln Monument Association, and to greet Lieutenant General Grant.

Colonel John McConnell, commanding the 5th Regiment Illinois Cavalry, for meritorious services has been breveted Brigadier General by the President.

Lieutenant B. F. Hawkes, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, formerly stationed here and lately at Louisville, has been ordered to report to General Coon at this place, as Commissary of Musters.

Lieut. R. M. Goods, of the 8th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and Commissary of Musters of the 17th Army Corps, arrived in the city yesterday *en route* to his command at Louisville, Ky.

John M. Hurst and L. D. Maynard, arrested on a charge of robbing the cars of the Great Western Railroad Company of a large quantity of goods, etc., were brought before Justice Adams on Saturday, for preliminary examination, but, by request of the counsel for the defense, the examination was set for Tuesday next, and the accused were remanded to jail.

The United States District and Circuit Courts were in session on Saturday last, pursuant to adjournment, Judge Treat presiding in the District Court. Wm. Dial, convicted at a former term for harboring and concealing a deserter, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $50 and costs. In the cases of the United States in relation of W. C. Flagg, collector, vs. distillery and fixtures of Frederick Von Schrader, the distillery and fixtures of Schrader & Katterer and the distillery and fixtures of Ferdinand Brase, exceptions to the libel were sustained and leave given to amend. In the cases against the distilleries and fixtures of C. J. D. Rupert; Renkins, Rising & Co; Wm. Cross & Co., and Frank Priest, leave was given to amend the libels. In the case of Wm. F. Southern vs. Jas. M. Campbell, the arguments of counsel were heard and the case submitted to the court. In the case of Cieslis, Mellen & Co. vs. Morgan Wright, judgment was rendered by default for [illegible] and costs.

Hon. Charles Eames of Washington, employed by the Navy Department as special counsel in the prize cases pending in the United States District Court now in session, arrived in the city Saturday evening last. A large number of prize cases is now pending in the United States Court, involving property to the amount of about two millions of dollars. The property consists in part of four thousand bales of cotton, some sixteen hundred tons of pig iron, and eleven steamboats captured by the Mississippi squadron. We understand that most of the cases will be tried at the present term of court.

The 84th regiment Illinois volunteers, Col. L. H. Waters, commanding, arrived in the city this morning. Detachments of the 18th, 14th, 13th, 22d and 33d regiments arrived at Camp Butler yesterday, and detachments of the 30th, 34th, 21st and 45th arrived at the same rendezvous this morning. All of them are non-veterans, whose term of service expires October 1st.

The Right Reverend Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, will make St. Paul's parish, in this city, a visitation next Wednesday evening, at which time the rite of confirmation will be administered.

The contribution taken up in the Sabbath Schools of this city yesterday amounted to about $250.

Within the past few days this section of the State has been visited by fine rains, much to the satisfaction of all interested.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Adoption of the New Constitution—A Judicial Imbroglio—Jeff. Thompson's Men—Arrivals of Troops.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 12.

The New Constitution is out of the woods and adopted beyond doubt. Returns were published this morning from sixty-nine counties which gave only 2,380 adverse majority. The soldiers' vote from Little Rock and Chattanooga and returns from four other counties have been received, turning the majority to 842 in favor with returns from thirty-two counties, and 4,000 soldiers yet to come in, all or nearly all of which will be favorable to the New Constitution.

The old Supreme Court Justices refused to yield their places to Gov. Fletcher's appointees this morning, and considerable doubt and difficulty exists in consequence. The new Judges organized in another room and elected a Clerk. They demanded the records of the old Clerk but were refused. Gov. Fletcher will return from Louisville to-morrow, when there will be fun concerning this business.

The number of Jeff. Thompson's men officially reported as paroled is between seven and eight thousand, three quarters of whom had to be fed by our commissary to save them from starving.

A load of exchanged Union prisoners arrived from below to-day. They consist of 260 men of the 180th Illinois, 175 of the 77th Illinois, 175 of the 120th Ohio, and 8 men of the 164th New York, and squads of many other regiments. They are under command of Captain McCulloch, of the 77th Illinois, and are to be mustered out and sent to their homes. They are a fine looking body of men, and report the best of health prevailing.

FROM DES MOINES.

Machinery for Idaho—Arrivals of Troops—Struck by Lightning—The Sanitary Commission—State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 12.

The machinery for seven quartz mills passed through here to-day for Idaho.

R. J. Patterson, Superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Mount Pleasant, has offered his resignation, to take effect on the 7th of September.

The 25th and 30th Infantry have arrived in the State.

A gentleman while walking the street during a thunder storm the other evening, had one of his eyes completely destroyed by lightning, without other injury.

The Iowa Sanitary Commission is about to establish agencies for procuring back pay, pensions and bounties for soldiers at this place.

Burlington, Davenport and Dubuque delegates to the State Convention are coming in every hour, but little excitement is yet manifested in regard to candidates.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 12.

Quite a number of our citizens left to-day for Springfield, to attend the trial which will decide whether citizens of Cairo or the Cairo City Company control the wharfage of this city.

A steam saw mill was blown up above Ullin this afternoon. No lives were lost, but three or more persons were wounded, not seriously, it is thought.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.

The 43d, 86th, 79th and 99th regiments had a reception to-day at the State House. Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey and others made speeches and Hadu's band discoursed most beautiful music. The 22d and 22d left Washington yesterday noon for this city.

FROM ST. PAUL.

An Illinois Regiment on its Way to the Frontier—Quick Time.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, June 10.

The 3d regiment of Illinois cavalry, veterans, under command of Col. Buchan, is on its way up the river from St. Louis, on board the Savannah and Victory. It will reach here to-morrow morning and proceed to Fort Snelling, from which point it will, as soon as possible, be sent to the frontier. The regiment is [illegible] strong.

Gen. Sibley sent a despatch to Gen. Sully at Sioux City on the 7th and received a reply this morning. Sioux City is three hundred miles from St. Paul, and this is considered good time for couriers to make in a wild country.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, June 12.

Gen. James B. Steedman, stopping here over night, was serenaded by the 9th Ohio Regiment, formerly in his brigade, but out of service for [illegible]. He responded in [illegible] during President Johnson's policy of reconstruction in North Carolina, and declining to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio. This leaves the field clear for General Cox, as it is now pretty well settled that the soldier's choice will be adopted by the Convention that is to meet next week.

THE ROYAL IMBROGLIO.

Napoleon's Letter to the Prince—The Reply of the Prince—Spicy Correspondence.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The following is the letter of the Emperor Napoleon to his cousin:

Monsieur and Dear Cousin:

I cannot refrain from informing you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech at Ajaccio. In leaving you during my absence with the Empress and my son, as Vice President of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence, and I hoped that your presence, your conduct, and your language, would testify to the union which reigns in our family; but the political programme which you place under the ægis of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my government. To judgments which I cannot admit, you add sentiments of hatred, which belong no longer to our day. To apply the ideas of the Emperor to the present time, it is necessary to have passed through the stern trials of responsibility and power; and besides are we really capable, pigmies as we are, of appreciating at its just value the grand historical figure of Napoleon, as in standing before a colossal statue, we are unable to view the whole at once? We only see the side which strikes our sight, hence the incompleteness of the reproduction and the divergence of opinions. But what is clear to the eyes of every one is that to prevent anarchy in men's minds that formidable enemy of true liberty, the Emperor, had established first in his family and afterwards in his government, that severe discipline which admitted but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct.

Whereon Monsieur and dear Cousin, I pray God to have you in his Holy keeping.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon lost no time in making a reply to the Imperial censure. The *Presse* was exclusively favored with the document.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

Sire: In consequence of your Majesty's letter of May 23d and its publication in the *Moniteur* of this morning, I resign the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council, and also the Presidency of the Universal Exhibition of 1867. Accept, Sire, the homage of the profound and respectful attachment with which I am of your Majesty's the most devoted cousin.

(Signed) NAPOLEON JEROME.

PALAIS ROYAL, May 27, 1865.

The Chattanooga Explosion.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The *Times* has a special from Chattanooga, dated the 10th, which says a tremendous explosion and fire occurred there on the evening of the 9th, as is supposed, through carelessness. Sparks from a locomotive ignited the loose powder in the ordnance department, exploding several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and loose powder. Shot and shell were sent hissing about the town, and many were killed and wounded. The immense Quartermaster's buildings took fire and were destroyed, involving a loss of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of stores. Some think the fire was the work of an incendiary, as it occurred simultaneously with the Nashville and Gallatin fires.

Gen. Slocum's Reception in New York.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Major General Henry W. Slocum visited the Stock Exchange this afternoon and was warmly greeted. General Rogers accompanied him. Mr. H. T. Morgan, a leading member of the Board, introduced him to the company, upon which proceedings were suspended, and thrice three cheers given to the man that captured Atlanta. The General expressed his pleasure at meeting so many tokens of friendship, and to perceive that the war had left so few marks upon our national prosperity. Gen. Slocum is a resident of Syracuse, and represented the second District of Onondaga county, in the Assembly of 1859.

The South American War.

NEW YORK, June 12.—An arrival from Buenos Ayres brings the announcement that the Argentine Republic has become involved in the war which has for some time been going on between Paraguay on the one side and Brazil and Uruguay on the other. It is reported that the Paraguayans, without previous declaration of war, invaded Corrientes, one of the Argentine States, surprised and captured two armed vessels, and killed in cold blood all the officers and crew. Of course, this act compelled the Argentine Republic to take part with Brazil and Uruguay, and will change the course of sympathy which was setting in favor of Paraguay against that country.

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day amounted to $2,527,000, including the following: First National Bank of Chicago, $303,150; First National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, $200,000; National Exchange Bank, of Pittsburgh, $100,000; First National Bank of St. Paul, $100,000; First National Bank of Evansville, Ind., $70,000; First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, $50,000; First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., $50,000; C. A. Putnam & Co., Boston, $100,000; Fisk & Hatch, New York, $221,750; Fourth National Bank of New York, $200,000. There were [illegible] individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100.

Gold.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Gold is in more active demand from foreign bankers, and the prospect of large shipments by the next steamer has produced more firmness of price. The price opened at 138¾, and rose to 140@141. The prevailing impression that the price will advance to 150 has produced a disposition to buy on speculation, though as yet we note no important operations on that account.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Gold 142¼.

The Hayti Revolution.

BOSTON, June 12th.—By arrivals here advices are received from Hayti to the 28th of May. The revolution was still in progress, without decisive results. The recent report of the defeat of the rebels was not confirmed. There had been some fighting near Gonaives, and it was thought the national troops would abandon the place and fall back upon St. Marie. President Jaffrard was making great exertions in forwarding troops from Port au Prince and neighboring towns.

Breckinridge in Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A dispatch dated Lexington, Ky., June 10th, says: "Reliable information has reached the friends of John C. Breckinridge in this place, that he has arrived safe in Cuba. How he got there they refuse to say."

Extra Billy Smith Surrendered.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A special to the *Post*, dated Washington, June 12, says the rebel Governor Smith has surrendered himself and been released on his parole.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The trot to-day, between Dexter and Lady Thorne, was won by the latter, she taking the first, second and fourth heats. Best time was 2:24 on the first heat.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

[Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 12.

Returning Troops.

Large numbers of returned soldiers, en route for their homes in New England, passed through the city to-day. More are expected to-morrow.

Draft Wheels For Sale.

The wheels used by the Provost Marshals in filling drafts in New York are to be sold at auction next Thursday.

Gen. Lee's Trial.

Judge Underwood, of Virginia, has come here to solicit the co-operation of Attorney General Speed in the trial of General Lee and others recently indicted for treason by the grand jury at Norfolk.

The Cavalry.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the cavalry formerly attached to the army and which operated in the Shenandoah Valley is now encamped on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and is being reorganized and consolidated in consequence of the mustering out of those whose terms of service expire before October first. About four thousand have already been mustered out. It is believed an order from the War Department will direct the immediate discharge of all whose terms of service expire before January first 1866.

From North Carolina.

The *Herald's* Raleigh letter says the contest and scramble for office, under the new order of things in North Carolina, has already commenced among the politicians of that State. A number of candidates for various positions have been put forward. In social and domestic affairs there is much clashing and turmoil owing to the new relations towards each other, in which the late masters and slaves have suddenly found themselves placed. Many of the proprietors wish the colored people to continue to labor merely for their subsistence, while the latter demand exorbitant remuneration.

Gen. Scofield issued an order at Raleigh prohibiting the seizure of cotton or other products at private hands, removing all restrictions on their purchase and shipment except by persons in military service, and directing the Quartermaster's department to afford all possible facilities for their transportation.

At the annual commencement of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, on the 1st, the graduating class was composed of only four students.

From Richmond.

The *World's* Richmond letter says the work of reconstruction goes on much more rapidly than we might expect after such an exhausting war, and gives rise to the hope that the reaction and reunion will be as sudden and complete as was the outbreak. In their conversation and bearing the Virginians manifest a clear view of their situation and undeniable attachment to the Union. There is a large class who made every sacrifice, and wished heartily that the South might be independent. They now frankly admit they are anxious to be good and loyal citizens of the Republic. They admit defeat and express determination to abide by the result of war.

The Virginia Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Judge Underwood, of Virginia, who has come here to consult with Attorney General Speed, brings with him all the documents connected with the indictment for treason of Gens. Lee, Corsewell and Longstreet, ex-Govs. Smith and Letcher, and A. G. Caymore and Newton McVeigh of Alexandria, and about forty others. The Alexandria *Journal* says Gov. Pierpoint has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature on Thursday next, and the [illegible] for this purpose confidential circulars have been sent to the members of that body which has heretofore assembled in Alexandria representing the loyal elements as contradistinguished from the late rebel legislature at Richmond. The *Journal* is alarmed for fear the call is made with the view of removing the disability imposed on those who have been identified with the rebellion and to restore to them the elective franchise and right to again hold office. There is no certainty, however, that such is the object. Meetings have been held by the loyal people of Alexandria, to devise some means of self-protection. Saturday, they perfected their organization and adopted a series of resolutions, one of which affirms in strong terms, the right of colored men to vote.

Our Returning Soldiers.

CHICAGO, June 12, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There is, among our people, an unexpected and inexcusable want of interest in our returning soldiers. The splendid receptions that had been promised them, they do not have; the glad welcomes they had been told would greet them, they do not hear. Last week several regiments arrived in this city—worn, fatigued, hungry and almost ready to faint—and were assigned at once to deserted camps that had long since been stripped of every convenience. Cooking utensils and fuel, even, were not at hand—to say nothing of food.

At the Soldier's Rest these returning soldiers could not be accommodated, and for obvious reasons. The great Fair has demanded all things under that heading. [illegible] zens perhaps could not do this. It was and is the duty of the city authorities; and it is to be hoped they will adopt it accordingly. One of the principal charges Republicans preferred against Mayor Sherman's administration was, that it failed to honor our returning soldiers. The Republicans have the administration now, and let them not incur the same reproach.

To my mind the correct thing to do would be to receive each regiment, as it arrives at the State line, by some person officially designated by the Governor for that purpose. This officer should act in correspondence with municipal bodies or committees of associations at the various points within the United States where the soldiers are to await their final discharge. This is an important matter; if any do not believe it, let them listen to the recital of soldiers within our midst, who looked forward to the hospitalities of this city, but who find after all that they are even forbidden to buy for themselves a glass of beer!

We have welcomed the great Generals of this war in a manner that rivals the triumphs of the Cæsars. In so doing we have fittingly expressed our sense of their services, and our gratitude. That was right; and it was inevitable. And now let us remember, and recognize and honor the brave boys who have handled the musket and lain in the trenches.

CITIZEN.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Our Soldiers—The City Ordinances—Sewers—Storing of Petroleum—The Sick Poor—Reports—Job Printing—Streets and Alleys—New Bridewell—Park Appropriations—To the State Fair—Returning Regiments.

The regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening in the Council Chamber His Honor, the Mayor, in the Chair. There were also present Aldermen Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Rafferty, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Proudfoot, Franzen, Hottinger, Ruh, Shackford, Woodman, and Clark.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.

The following communication was read from His Honor, the Mayor:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

Brig. Gen. Sweet of this Military Department, has requested the aid of the city in preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors to returning soldiers. I make this communication to ask the Common Council to direct me in the matter.

(Signed) JOHN B. RICE.

Referred to the Mayor, with power to act.

Ald. Hottinger moved that a committee of five be appointed, with power to act, to welcome returning soldiers in the name of the city, and properly entertain them.

The motion was ruled to be out of order.

VETOES.

The following veto message was received from the Mayor:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

A resolution offered June 5, 1865, and adopted by your directing that all action with reference to codifying the ordinances of the city be suspended until the opinion of the Corporation Counsel be had thereon, I think has been adopted by you under a misapprehension.

The Common Council at a previous meeting appointed a committee *with power to act* with reference to codifying the ordinances of the city. Said committee have acted and appointed Judge Gary to do the work.

I think the Council has no further power over the matter in its present stage. Therefore, I return the resolution without my approval.

Respectfully,
J. B. RICE, Mayor.

The report of the Corporation counsel was received on the same subject, stating that the duty of revision was not obligatory on the Corporation counsel or City Attorney, and that the power rested with the Council to appoint any suitable person to do the work.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

The resolution spoken of by the Mayor was, on motion, ordered to be reconsidered.

The following communication was read from the Mayor:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The ordinance for the laying a side walk on the east side of Noble street, from Chicago avenue to Milwaukee avenue, it seems to me should be amended to make the recommendation of the Committee legal. The ordinance embraces the entire distance. The report excepts one block, between Cornell street and Chicago avenue. I therefore return it, without my approval, for the necessary amendment.

J. B. RICE.

Reported back to Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division.

The bond of Constable Gehring, special constable was received and referred to Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, giving estimates of various additional sewers, and stating that of the original appropriation there only remained $300.00 for this year and next. The estimate amounted to $104,[illegible], viz:

South Division.......... $62,925
North Division.......... 31,980
West Division.......... [illegible]

To Committee on Finance.

STORING OF PETROLEUM.

A communication was received from the Board of Police, reporting the action of the Board asserting the insufficiency of the ordinances in relation to the storing of Petroleum in the city.

Referred to the committee on judiciary, to report at next meeting.

Also, requesting the necessity of two new steam fire engines. Laid on the table.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

A communication was received from committee on public buildings of the Board of Supervisors, proposing to lease to the city for five years the Reform School ground, in exchange for the lease of the City Hospital for the same time.

Ald. Bixby moved that the Comptroller be instructed to exchange leases.

Ald. Holden moved to refer to Finance Committee. Some time ago the Supervisors were prepared to make a *bona fide* trade. The city were to give the Hospital for the Reform School grounds and $20,000. Now they wished to limit the exchange to five years. If the city had the grounds they could materially increase the facilities of the Reform School, by adding new buildings.

Subsequently it was referred to the Mayor and Comptroller with power to act.

PETITIONS.

A petition was received from citizens for water pipes on Johnson street, from Twelfth to Maxwell. Referred to Board of Public Works.

From Timothy Prindiville for *pro rata* on liquor license. Committee on License.

From John Hanks, owner of Lincoln Cabin, for remission of license, and a free license during exhibition in the city for the Sanitary Fair.

Referred to Mayor or Comptroller, with power to act.

From sundry barbers, asking an ordinance ordering the closing of the barber shops on the Sabbath.

Laid on the table.

From sundry citizens, asking for an ordinance to prevent bathing in the lake north of the car works.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of Peter Teller, for fireman's diploma. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Shimp offered a resolution, ordering the payment of $500 to the families of the two firemen killed at the late fire on South Water street. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Finance reported adversely on the petition of James Cleland for return of money. Concurred in.

Also, on petition of William Vocke, Police Clerk, that the petition is answered in the appropriation bill.

Also, favorably to the petition of John Powell, to pay $300, being bills incurred during his sickness, which resulted from injuries received during the discharge of his duty. Concurred in, and ordinance passed.

Also to pass the ordinance submitted by the Board of Public Works, in relation to sewers. The committee recommended the issue of four additional bonds.

Ordered laid over for publication.

Also adversely to the payment of Brigadier General Napoleon Bonaparte Buford's bill, for hotel expenses incurred while attending the funeral obsequies of Mr. Lincoln in this city.

Concurred in.

Also, favorably on the petition of D. L. Degolyer for the payment of $2,651.13, the balance remaining due on the contract price for paving West Lake street.

Laid over for publication.

Committee on Printing reported on proposition of letting the city job printing, recommending a resolution offering the printing to the lowest responsible bidder. Concurred in.

Committee on Licenses reported in favor of certain free licenses to be given to disabled soldiers. Concurred in.

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, reported an ordinance for sidewalk on north side 31st street, from Cottage Grove avenue to the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Ordinance passed.

Committee on Streets and Alleys North Division, reported an ordinance for a sidewalk on the south side of Division street from Walcott street to the east line of lot 3 north half block of section 3, township 13, north of range 14. Passed.

Also regarding the construction of drains in Kinzie street, Wolcott's and Bushwell's addition, to connect with the street drains; favorably. The report was accepted and the ordinance passed.

Also an ordinance for sidewalk on east side of Halsted street from Willow to Center. Passed.

Also concerning planking an alley in Block 17, Newberry's addition, report that the planking is useless, and recommend the repealing of the ordinance passed ordering the work in question. Concurred in, and the repealing ordinance passed.

An ordinance for planking sidewalk on North side of Division street, from North Clark to Wolcott. Passed.

Committee on streets and alleys of West Division, report an ordinance for sidewalk on North side of Twelfth street, from Desplaines to Halstead. Referred back to Committee.

Also an ordinance for planking both sides of Morgan street, from Jackson to Van Buren streets. Concurred in and ordinance passed.

Also an ordinance for sidewalk on west side of Desplaines from Twelfth to De Koven. Concurred in and ordinance passed.

Also an ordinance for opening an alley from Tyler street to Van Buren street, through block 22, in Duncan's addition. Passed.

Also an ordinance for sidewalk on south side of Bunker street, from Jefferson street to Desplaines. Concurred in and ordinance passed.

NEW BRIDEWELL.

Committee on Bridewell represented the necessity of the purchase of grounds for a new City Bridewell, and recommending that some employment be found for the female inmates. The Committee requested the appointment of a Commission of two Aldermen and an architect to visit some of the principal cities of the Union and make an examination of similar institutions, also to learn the mode of treatment and manner of employing the inmates. The present inmates of the City Bridewell are just huddled together in the greatest confusion, without having anything to do.

The report was accepted and adopted. Ayes, 24; noes, 4.

Ald. Gage moved that the Mayor appoint the two Aldermen, who with the Mayor shall select the architect.

Ald. Bixby moved to amend by resolving that Alds. Gage and Talcott be the two Aldermen. Carried.

Ald. Woodard moved that the architect be selected by the above commission. Carried.

Board of Public Works recommending that the pay of bridge tenders be fixed according to their list, instead of the report of the Finance Committee. Laid on table.

Report and ordinance for planking an alley in block twenty seven, school section, between Jefferson and Desplaines. Committee of Streets and Alleys, West Division.

Also for sidewalk on both sides of Jefferson street from Robey to Hoyne. Same reference.

Also on North side of Fourteenth street from State to Michigan avenue. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

Also for paving an alley in block forty-five, school section addition of Chicago. Same reference.

Ald. Woodman called up the ordinance for paving Dearborn street with wooden block pavement from Madison to Monroe, and moved its passage. The ordinance was passed.

Ald. Woodman called up the report of the Finance Committee on the appropriations for 1865.

Ald. Talcott moved to lay over the subject until this evening, at a special meeting. Carried.

[illegible] The Mayor made the nomination, which was supported, and the appointment made.

Ald. Shimp offered a resolution authorizing the committee of German citizens to use the city torches in their reception of the 24 Hecker regiment. Carried.

PARKS.

Ald. Wicker presented an ordinance to sell, within three months, two acres of land on Clark street, opposite the Old Cemetery, the proceeds to be devoted to the improvement of Parks as follows:

Lincoln Park $10,000, Union Park $5,000 and Lake Park $5,000. The deficiency in the price so obtained, to be taken from the General Fund.

THE STATE FAIR.

Ald. Talcott called up the Ordinance on the Horse railroad on State street and Indiana avenue to give access to the Fair Grounds in the Southern portion of the city, and to giving to the company the right of charging ten cents to passengers to the Fair, in cars properly designated.

The Ordinance, report of Committee and substitute of Ald. Gage, all of which have been published in the Tribune, were then read.

Ald. Barrett moved the adoption of the substitute.

Ald. McRoy moved to lay the substitute on the table. Lost, ayes 11, noes 15.

Ald. Bond moved in amendment to the substitute that the ordinance shall cease to be of force after September 15th, 1865, or if the Fair is postponed that the ordinance shall remain in force until the close of the year.

Ald. Holden moved to adjourn. Lost.

Ald. Gage moved to lay Ald. Bond's amendment on the table. Lost—ayes 8; noes 18.

Ald. Kann moved to adjourn. Lost—ayes 11; noes 15.

Ald. Woodman moved that the substitute as amended by Ald. Bond be adopted.

The amendment being first put was carried.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to further amend by compelling the track to be laid on Indiana avenue to the city limits.

Ald. Woodman moved to lay on the table. Carried—ayes 21; noes 5.

Ald. Shackford called for the previous question. The call was sustained—ayes 17; noes 9.

The substitute as amended was then adopted—ayes 17; noes 9.

Ald. Hottinger's motion to appoint a committee to receive returning regiments was then taken up, and adopted unanimously.

Ald. Holden moved to reconsider the vote on the railroad question.

Ald. Barrett moved to lay on the table. Carried.

Ald. Russell offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Fire and Water to inquire into the cause of delay in giving the alarm for the late fire on South Water street.

Ald. Bond offered a resolution allowing all persons giving "side shows" for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair to have free licenses.

The Mayor appointed Alds. Huntley, Talcott, Woodman, Gage and Shimp, as the committee to receive returning regiments.

The Council then adjourned until this evening at eight o'clock.

LOUISIANA.

The Past, Present and Future of a Great State.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6, 1865.

Now, that the greatest conflict of the nineteenth century has practically closed, and the people laying aside prejudice and passion, are taking a true view of the situation, a variety of questions previously kept in the background, are assuming grave importance. Among these, some of the most interesting are connected with the present and future condition of the South. Merchants seeking customers, or desirous of opening new avenues of trade, men contemplating emigration and persons of small capital wishing to invest it in the most profitable manner are looking southward and asking the question, if equal, if not superior advantages, exist here to those found on the prairies of the West? To satisfy in part this curiosity, I wish to present a few facts, the result of my experience and observation during three-and-one-half years' residence in Louisiana.

When the ordinance of secession was passed, or forced upon the people in the spring of 1861, Louisiana was one of the most flourishing and richest states in the Union. A protective tariff had made the culture of sugar a sure source of profit. Cotton also, was extensively and profitably grown. The geographic situation of New Orleans was such that it controlled the greater portion of the trade of the Mississippi Valley. The banks were sound and the finances were in a healthy condition. Merchants rapidly acquired large fortunes. The industrious laboring man easily surrounded his home with the comforts of life. The evils produced by a state of slavery were either not felt by the whites or kept in the background. How marked the contrast between Louisiana then and Louisiana now.

The devastating march of war has swept through the whole land. Its desolations are everywhere visible. Abandoned and uncultivated plantations, grown up with weeds, burned and charred remains of former sugar mills and cotton gins, unemployed railroads needing repair, bridges destroyed or washed away, vast breaks in neglected levees covering thousands of acres with water and a general bankruptcy of the mercantile, banking and planting community are the present fruits of four years of civil war. Quite a tract of country is now under profitable cultivation, but a much larger portion is neglected and will be until other capital and enterprise are employed.

It is safe to predict that Louisiana will regain and acquire far more than her former prestige and prosperity under the right policy. Her fertile lands remain; her valuable forests are blooming with verdure; her magnificent river and its tributaries roll their waters on to the Gulf, affording unrivalled communication with the interior of the State and the great West. A comparatively small outlay of capital will restore her railroads and set the machinery of successful enterprise in motion, and the certainty of success is only a question of time. Many gentlemen recently owning large numbers of slaves frankly acknowledge that free labor is cheaper and more profitable than the old *regime*. When the present system of Department government for the colored race, shall be followed by a more general and equitable system, this superiority will become still more apparent. Opportunities for the successful investment of capital abound, and the return must be sure and speedy.

It will not be difficult to indicate with some degree of certainty the future political position of the State. It is quite probable that the men now in office will not long remain. The pioneers of political progress like those of civilization, give place to a different class, who complete the work begun. The peculiar revolution of public sentiment in regard to slavery and the questions connected with it, whether the result of profound conviction from facts, martial law, Congressional or executive action, will, like all revolutions, move forward, not backward. While it cannot be denied that the Free State party in Louisiana has failed to obtain a strong hold upon the affections and respect of the people, it is, I think, equally evident that a similar party carrying out a like policy will be the ruling power in the State. Under this policy law and order will be preserved. The press will be free. Men will be protected in their individual rights of speech and property. The old oligarchic system will be remembered only as a sad evil of the past. That this will be the order of things is not a mere theory. The authority of the Federal government is pledged to bring about and to continue this state of society. The bayonets that carried victory through so many long campaigns and hard fought battles will protect and foster freedom here if necessary. It is no vain hope that with the removal of the great evils connected with slavery and the opportunity presented for literary, social, material and national elevation, that the glorious old flag of our country will be known over the whole world as the symbol of the greatest, the most happy, the most prosperous and elevated of the nations of the earth. I see Louisiana in the coming future, strong, rich, and free, in friendly union with her sister States of the North striving only to excel in the worthy pursuits of peace.

MOBLEY.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Sorrows of an English Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

To the Editor of the London News:

I feel very grateful, and so do many holders of Confederate cotton bonds, for your impartiality in inserting my letter. I did consult an able international lawyer before I bought my bonds, and he laid down the law as you yourself represented it—viz.: that a loan to either belligerent is not inconsistent with neutrality, and that whenever peace came the debts of both belligerents to neutrals must be recognized. The inducement of nine-tenths of the holders of these bonds to buy them was that they had the option of exchanging them for cotton at 8d. per lb. in six months after peace had been signed. This, I will venture to assert, was the inducement for nine-tenths of the holders of Confederate cotton bonds to buy them, and not hostility to the Northern States; and most certainly we did not lend our money to Mr. Davis, but to the Confederate States.

I ask not the North to assume the Confederate cotton debt; all I ask for is that the South may be suffered to pay it, for, although the Confederacy may be extinguished by the South laying down their arms, the States that formed the Confederacy still exist.

Whether those States had a right or otherwise to secede from the Union I know not. You think they had not; they thought that they had; but if the North hold them as conquerors, and do away with their State rights and independence, they must in justice assume their liabilities, of which the Confederate cotton loan is one. You state that if the government of the Union should ever assume any portion of the secession debt it would not be on the ground of duty or right, but as a means of facilitating peace.

I entirely agree with you that an act of justice, recognizing and paying the Confederate cotton debt, would tend greatly to facilitate peace, but I feel convinced that the North will do so on higher grounds, viz., a sense of justice toward neutrals, and that, if necessary, they will parcel this debt out among certain States lately confederated, and tax the export of cotton until every shilling of the debt is discharged.

I need not add that, whether the holders of cotton bonds have been foolish or otherwise in advancing their money, they will feel grateful to you for allowing their views to be made public through your columns, for the cotton loan, because it was a cotton loan, was raised at 90, and is now at 10, and they have at least, sustained a loss of £2,500,000. Of this fact no difference of opinion can exist.

I am, etc., M.

[illegible] stood his lawyer, who could only have spoken as a politician, contemplating a peace signed by power with power, when he said that the debts of the Confederacy must be recognized. The inducement to lend was no doubt that which "M." mentions; but the getting cotton at 6d. per pound was contingent on the success of the Confederates. They failed—so peace has been signed; no peace will be signed. The Union Government maintains that the seceded states have never been legally out of the Union, and that no persons had a right to contract a debt with "M." and his fellow bond-holders in their name to the injury of the larger political body of which they formed part. In their view, therefore, the obligation of paying the Confederate debt has no existence either as binding on the Union or on the Southern States. "M." confounds belligerency with independence. If the Government of the United States had recognized the Confederacy as an independent power, and afterward absorbed its component states, it would have been bound to assume its debts—but only then. The Government and people of the Union have been fighting to hold a section of the whole body to its federal obligations, and this implies the prohibition of any act contrary to those obligations. We fear "M." is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Johnson would please the people of the South by taxing them now to pay off Confederate bonds. There was a time, perhaps so late as the conference of Hampton Roads, when such an act would have perhaps saved them suffering and woe such as we have rarely seen in our days; but that occasion was allowed to pass unimproved, and the people, in their deep distress, have enough to think about without caring for the interest of those who too inconsiderately furnished their leaders with the means of ruin. "M." is just in the position of a creditor whose debtor has died leaving no executor and no assets.]

A Kentucky "Conservative" Recruiting for the Army.

[Frankfort Corr. Cincinnati Commercial.]

Mr. Harlan, the conservative candidate for the Legislature in the Frankfort District, made a speech a few days ago, in which he took ground that there was no hope for the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, but that Kentucky would abolish slavery by State action, though it would require at least seven years to do it. There happened to be quite a number of darkies listening to him, and the idea of seven years' more of slavery was so distasteful to them, that they concluded immediately to take the short cut to freedom via the army. Accordingly, they not only went themselves but got all their neighbors to join them in a stampede for the nearest recruiting station, and the result was an accession of more than one hundred sable recruits to the army of the Union.

One negro girl, about twenty years old, happened to be among Mr. Harlan's auditors, and she was so badly frightened at hearing that the hour of her freedom, which she had long consoled herself was immediately at hand, was yet seven years distant, that she started, in hot haste, to the office of the post commandant, to know if he would not give her a pass to go North. The officer, who commands a colored regiment, said he could not do it; that if she was a slave she must stay with her master until slavery was abolished by law. "But," said Dinah, "lots o' gals has gone norf, slaves too." "Ah, yes," said the colonel, "but they did not go away until they had become free by marrying soldiers. They married some of my boys, and then they were free by the laws of Congress, and had a right to go where they pleased. If you will marry one of these darkey boys dressed in blue, you can go North or stay here, just as you please." Dinah was tickled almost to death, as the saying is, at this good news, and told the colonel that she always intended to marry a "soger" any how. After some further conversation between the two, the colonel agreed to send for a squad of the best looking colored warriors in his command, and very soon the swarthy lady was confronted by about twenty as likely looking African descenders as can be found this side of the Atlantic. It took her about five minutes to select a companion for life from the group, and the bargain was immediately ratified by the chaplain of the regiment, who united the twain in the holy bonds of wedlock. This may be laughed at as an impossible case of marrying in haste, but I can assure the reader that it is strictly and literally true.

Indianapolis and Chicago Railroad.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Clinton county, Indiana, was held at Frankfort, on Monday the 5th inst. whereat the popular sense was expressed as follows:

WHEREAS, The question of a railway running directly from Indianapolis to Chicago, is now being agitated by the people at various points on said proposed line; and whereas, the accomplishment of such an enterprise would be highly beneficial to us, therefore

Resolved, That we, the people of Clinton county, who are deeply interested in the building of said road, hereby pledge ourselves to co operate liberally with any responsible corporation that may take the matter in hand.

N. T. Catterlin was appointed to correspond with any parties, association or associations, in reference to this matter, or to visit them at such times or places as will best subserve the interests of the projected railway.

CHANGE OF PUBLISHERS.—Mr. Jas. H. Richards, who for many years has had charge of the publishing department of the *Independent*, has left that journal, much to the regret of his associates, but with their best wishes, to assume control of a similar department in a new paper, styled the *Nation*. Mr. H. C. Bowen, who has been one of the proprietors of the *Independent* from the beginning, succeeds Mr. Richards.

New Advertisements.

Benefit of the Sanitary Fair,
CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.
Tuesday, June 13th, 1865.
PURSE AND STAKE, [illegible]—THREE MILE HEATS TO HARNESS.
Jas Conlisk's ch g. Jno Morrissy.
Hiram Hastings's bl. g. Cooley.
A. Rosenfeld's b. m. Lady Brooks.
Jas. Boyle's bl. g. Black Diamond.
Second Race.
PURSE $300—MILE HEATS, BEST THREE IN FIVE, TO HARNESS.
Jas. Conlisk's bl g. [illegible]
Wm. Patrick's b. m. Lucy Walker.
P. Leonard's ch. m. Lady Leonard.
Robt. Champlain's cr. g. Boston.
W. H. Godfrey's gr. m. Lily Simpson.
Horses start at 3 o'clock precisely.
M. S. PATRICK President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Sec'y.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE. The above business is situated on one of the principal streets in Chicago, doing a trade yielding a profit of between three and four thousand dollars a year, and which can be materially increased. Amount of purchase money required, only [illegible]. Reason for selling, ill health. Address "ACE," Post Office Box 130, Chicago.

I. O. O. F.—Funeral Notice—The members of Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 214 are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late Brother Elliott, Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., from his late residence No. 89 West Randolph street. All Brothers of the Order are invited to join us. Meet at the Hall, No. 86 West Randolph street, at a quarter before one. By order of the N. G.

YONLEY & RICE, Attorneys at Law. (Office up stairs in the Adams Building, corner of Maine and Markham streets) Little Rock, Arkansas. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of the State of Arkansas. Prompt attention given to the collection of debts.
T. D. W. YONLEY. B. F. RICE.

CANNED PEACHES,
Canned Tomatoes,
Canned Berries,
PICKLES, JELLIES, &c.,
As cheap as the cheapest at
THOMAS & CO'S,
No 13 South Water st.

NOTICE.
At the regular meeting of Committee of 100, appointed for the reception of the [illegible] Regiment Illinois Volunteers, on Saturday last, June 10th, it was
Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to invite the members of the [illegible] Illinois Volunteers to participate in the reception of the [illegible] Regiment Illinois Volunteers.
The day of arrival of the above regiment will be published in due time.
D. KLUETSCH, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
BEAUTIFUL IN STYLE AND FINISH.
Substantially made of the best materials, equal to any of either American or Foreign manufacture.
The Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
Plain and Colored, by the dozen, 100 or 1000.
PLAIN AND COLORED LITHOGRAPHS
Steel Engravings,
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Our facilities are such that we can furnish all goods in our line at lowest Eastern prices, and large dealers would do well to give us a call, or send for our circular. Address
GOLDEN & SAMMONS,
No 1 South Clark st., Chicago.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Is Cheap, Reliable, Fragrant and Durable, and is sold by every respectable Druggist. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, of Boston, make it.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S LINE. The first class
Steamer Young America,
D. H. DAVIS, MASTER.
Will leave her Dock, foot of North Lasalle street,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
For Ogdensburg direct, touching at Glen Arbor, De Tour, Oswego and Cape Vincent.
Passengers ticketed to New York, Boston, Montreal, all points in Vermont, Central and Eastern New England. [illegible]
M. GREEN, Passenger Agent.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.
There will be a special conclave of Apollo Commandery No 1, K. T. at their asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the K. O. A. M. BENNETT, Recorder.

JOHN ROBBINS, 111 Madison street, between Dearborn and Clark, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.
Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Flasks, Mirrors, Pomades, Cosmetics, Tweezers, Razors, Scissors, Perfumery, Delicacies for Invalids,
Toilet Sets, Puffs and Boxes, Dressing Cases, Razor Cases, Sets Scissors, Farina Cologne, Portemonnaies, Thermometers, Traveling Bags, Stuart's Candies, Fancy Goods, Pure Native and Foreign Wines.
BLISS & SHARP,
DRUGGISTS, 144 LAKE ST.

7-30 LOAN.
NEW SERIES.
Third National Bank
OF CHICAGO.
We have this day received a large supply of the
THIRD SERIES
Bearing date July 15th, 1865, and are prepared to fill orders for the same.
Parties desiring to invest can send currency on our season contract,
Free of Charge,
From all points east of the Mississippi, and the notes will be sent them FREE OF CHARGE.
IRA HOLMES, Cashier.
Chicago, June 13, 1865.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS!!
For the PARLOR and DRAWING ROOM they are unexcelled. For CHURCHES and SCHOOLS they are unequalled. Recent patent improvements render them the most perfect and desirable Reed Instrument now manufactured.
Manufactory 77, 79 & 81 Sedgwick st.,
CHICAGO.
Descriptive Catalogue and Price List furnished on application to
LYON & HEALY,
General Agents for the Manufacturers,
Clark and Washington Sts., Chicago.

KEEP COOL.
—AT—
Ely's Furnishing House
Can be found a lot of Skeleton Summer Sacks, MADE BY HIMSELF, expressly for hot weather. Also, the best Linen Duck Dusters on the Continent, of our own make.
ELY'S,
Cor. Washington and Dearborn sts.

STEAMER IDAHO, FOR BUFFALO.—The favorite, staunch and reliable
STEAMER IDAHO
Will leave her dock
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 13, at 8 P. M.,
FOR BUFFALO.
For freight, apply at our office, foot of North Dearborn street. RICHMOND & BOND, Agents.
For passage, apply at 52 South Clark st., opposite Sherman House, or at 18 North Wells st.
A. A. SAMPLE, Agent.

NEW MUSIC.—The following list of new and beautiful music is published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. (Wholesale agent for the celebrated Excelsior Organs and Melodeons, made by Smith & Goodman, Cleveland.) Price List and description sent postage free upon application.
COMIC SONGS WITH CHORUSES.
Ho! Boys, D Time am Come. Price... 30 cents.
[illegible]
SONGS AND CHORUSES.
Prayer in Affliction... 30
Rejoice, Our Boys are Coming Home... 30
For God's Sake Save the Flag... 30
Kiss Me, Mother, Once Again... 30
On to Victory... 30
INSTRUMENTAL.
Evening Reveries... 40
Zula Zong, varied by C. Goobe... [illegible]
Reflexion Amoureuse... [illegible]
Fleeting Waltz... [illegible]
Concertina Schottisch... [illegible]
Or above will be sent to any address upon the receipt of marked price.

CAUTION.
A Draft issued from the 3d Auditor's Office for the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, payable to [illegible] Beans, has been stolen from our office.
WILLSON & MEDLAR,
48 Clark street.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND
Lumbermen.
FOR SALE.
A desirable lot, 140 by 248 feet, with the most convenient railroad and water communication, well suited for a machine shop or other manufactory, or lumber yard. Inquire of
A. J. KNISELY,
Room No. 4 Cobb's Building, 120½ Dearborn street.

GEN. GRANT
HAS ARRIVED!
And so have a very choice lot of
BOOTS & SHOES
AT
BULLOCK BROS.,
146 Lake Street.

PIG IRON.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch Gartsherrie.
[illegible] " " Summerlee.
[illegible] " " Eglinton.
[illegible] " No. 1 Massillon.
[illegible] " No. 2 "
[illegible] " No. 1 Lake Superior.
[illegible] " No. 2 and 3 Lake Superior.
[illegible] " No. 1 Franklin.
[illegible] " No. 2 Dover.
[illegible] " Furnace Scrap.
100 " Adirondack Cold Blast Charcoal.
[illegible] " Fresh Mined Lump Lehigh.
Coal selected for foundry use. For sale in lots to suit at lowest rates. A. D. MENEKER, cor. No. Water and North Market streets.

PINEAPPE CIDER.
DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED
MEDICAL PINEAPPLE CIDER
Is a Preventive of Sickness.
6,000 one ounce sample bottles of above, donated by B. T. Babbitt, of New York, to be sold at Sanitary Fair. Price 30 cents each.
Also, for sale, in quart, pint, or ½ pint bottles, by the following named persons at Chicago, viz.:
Fuller, Finch & Fuller, at wholesale.
Bliss & Sharp, Buck & Rayner, J. Rosenfeld, F. & H. M. Hocker, J. Parsons & Co., at retail.
PRICES:
Three Dollars per Bottle, (Full Quart.)
Two Dollars " (Full Pint.)
One Dollar " (Full Half-Pint.)
One quart bottle, two pint bottles, or four half-pint bottles sent by express on receipt of price.
B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,
New York.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, have this day admitted
JAMES WEST, of Chicago,
As a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted, as heretofore, under the firm name of
TORRENCE, MANNING & CO.
GEO. A. TORRENCE,
WM. J. MANNING,
E. S. WALKER.
Chicago, May 15, 1865.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.
Manufacturers of Lard Oil and
STEARINE CANDLES.
No. 5 BOARD TRADE BUILDING,
2 WATER ST., Chicago.

DENTISTRY.
Don't pay the high prices for Artificial Teeth,
CALL ON DR. TOWNER.
Prices within the reach of all.
Full Upper or Lower Sets on Vulcanite Rubber......$10 to $20
DENTAL ROOMS—127½ Dearborn street, opposite Post Office.
D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

THE UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES-WRINGER,
With Cog-Wheels. [illegible]
"My family would as soon give up the cooking stove as this Clothes Wringer. It cannot be too highly recommended."—Solon Robinson, Editor N. Y. Tribune. [illegible]
"We think the machine more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. We consider it important that the Wringer should be fitted with Cogs."—Orange Judd, of American Agriculturist.
Descriptive circulars and terms to canvassers R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale at 111 Randolph street, and by [illegible], and at Sanitary Fair.

Two Story Frame Dwelling
On Division street, between Grace and Pleasant streets, containing eight rooms and kitchen—for sale at the low price of [illegible], by S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

Wool Sacks! Wool Sacks!
A choice lot of extra heavy Wool Sacks just received and for sale on consignment, by SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, 21 South Water st.

Aurora City Property For Sale!
A fine Cottage House with one acre ground, excellent bearing orchard, cherry trees, and other fruit trees, nicely located in the above city, for sale at a great bargain by S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NEW SKIRT
For 1865.
A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY,
(Late J. I. & J. O. West,)
97 Chambers street, New York,
Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of the
J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRT.
[illegible]
Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirts.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, are unquestionably the most complete article made. For sale by FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake street, Chicago.

DRY GOODS
FOR CASH
IN CHICAGO.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
LEADING JOBBERS,
Invite buyers to examine their UNEQUALED STOCK of SEASONABLE GOODS, comprising all the DESIRABLE BRANDS and STYLES, a large portion of which will consist of consignments of Domestics and other goods, for sale by the package or otherwise at EASTERN PRICES.
OUR STOCK OF
Woolens,
Notions,
Dress Goods,
Linen Goods!
And other Staple and Fancy Goods, is complete and unsurpassed. Every inducement in goods and prices cheerfully extended. Correspondence invited. Orders carefully filled.
New York Office, 335 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers, &c.,
19 LAKE STREET.

THE ONLY SURE THING.
PHOTOGRAPH

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR RENEWER
Where one bottle is fairly used, in any community its reputation spreads like wild fire, and is the best advertisement and recommendation we desire. In the Eastern States, where the "RENEWER" originated, it is used by all Young Ladies as a Dressing, and is to be found on the toilet tables of Young Men (also at their barbers), while Older Men and Women will not be without it, as a renewer and restorative for their grey locks and bald heads, which it changes to their entire satisfaction.
R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
The trade supplied at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and sold by all Druggists.
C. A. COOK, Chicago,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE WEST.

THE GREAT AMERICAN
SAFES.
Ten years ahead of all others.
Made of Heavier Wrought Iron.
Thicker Fire-Proof Filling.
Weigh twenty per cent more.
Elegantly Made and Finished.
Cost no more than the old styles.
You see them Everywhere.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT,
86 Washington St., Chicago.

NEW SKIRT!
FLEXIBLE FLORENTINE.
THE MOST ELASTIC AND ELEGANT SKIRT IN MARKET.
Beautifully trimed. Sold by no other house in the West. We have also all other styles and sizes.
AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
C. H. De Forest & Co.,
Salesroom, 50 Lake Street, Chicago.
Manufactory, Birmingham, Conn.

PETROLEUM.
THE
TYGARTS' CREEK
Petroleum Co.,
LOCATED ON TYGARTS' CREEK,
WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.
Capital Stock—$300,000
100,000 Shares. Par Value, $3.00 each. Working Capital, $20,000.
No Individual Liability.
A full paid-up stock under the laws of the State of New York.
President—E. S. MILLS.
Vice-President—GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
Treasurer—E. A. HAYT.
Secretary—A. C. BROOKS.
Att'y for the Co.—HENRY VAN [illegible].
TRUSTEES.
E. S. Mills, of E. S. Mills & Co., [illegible]
E. A. Hayt, of E. A. Hayt & Co., [illegible] Broadway.
[illegible]
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
17 William street, - - - New York.
A limited number of shares of the working capital are offered to the public at the office of
J. M. Adsit, Banker,
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

DOCK PROPERTY, ON THE [illegible]

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. [illegible]

SUGAR CURED HAMS [illegible]

New Advert[illegible]

MATSON & HO
Wholesale & Retail
JEWELE
117 Lake Stree
We invite the attention of the publi
LARGE AND ELEGANT ST
[illegible]
Something Ne
[illegible]
RICH SILVER WA
[illegible]
OIL PAINTING
Fancy Goods, &c.,
[illegible]
ART RENDEZVOUS,
[illegible]
Without Charge
[illegible]
MATSON & HOES.

TORRENCE, MANNING & C
35 Lake st & 39 Wabash-av,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Amory Spool Cotto
The Best American Manufac
Thread Now in Use.

AMORY
SPOOL COTTO
—AND—
PORTSMOUTH
SIX CORD, SOFT FINISH
THREADS
In hand, and for sale
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES BY
SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD.

THIRD SERIE
7-30 U. S. Notes.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BA
OF CHICAGO
[illegible]

SINGER'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHIN
[illegible]
Good Agents Wanted
[illegible]

Webster, Marsh & Co
JOBBERS OF
CLOTHING
And Furnishing Good
67 Lake Street,

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL,
Only Manufacturers in the Northwe
BARRETT'S FELT AND COMPOSITION
ROOFING MATERIAL,
AND THE
GARDEN CITY ROOFING PAINT.
Also, dealers in BOAT PITCH and COAL TAR.
No. 1 Masonic Temple, Chicag
[illegible]

7-30 U. S. NOTES.
THE
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
No. 50 Lasalle Street,
Will receive subscriptions to the
THIRD SERIE
[illegible]
FREE TO SENDER.
[illegible]
Chicago, May 29, 1865.

CHICAGO AND NORTH
WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW THROUGH LINE
[illegible]
LAKE SUPERIOR.
[illegible]

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.
[illegible]
No. 98 Washington St., Chicago.
[illegible]

GEORGE F. O'DONNELL,
[illegible]

BANK SUPPLIE
[illegible]

A GENTLEMAN [illegible]

TO FARME
[illegible]

TO TOBACCO [illegible]

O. DAHLGREN [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MORNING, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st, Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d, The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily delivered in the city (per week).... 25
" " (per quarter).... $ [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year.... [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months.... [illegible]
Tri-Weekly per year.... [illegible]
Weekly, a single copy one year.... [illegible]
" six months.... [illegible]
Clubs of ten copies, one year.... [illegible]
" twenty one.... [illegible]

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time at club rates AFTER the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.

THE TRIAL OF LEE.

We published, a day or two since, the charge of Judge Underwood of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, to the grand jury, in which the following paragraph occurs:

> "To an inquiry which has been made by an officer of the Court, whether the terms of parole agreed upon with Gen. Lee were any protection to those taking the parole, the answer is, that was a mere military arrangement and can have no influence upon civil rights or the status of the persons interested."

We are now informed that an indictment for treason has been found against General Lee at Norfolk, and that he is soon to be brought to trial. The view taken by the Attorney General concerning the terms of Gen. Lee's surrender is essentially the same as that propounded by Judge Underwood, viz.: that while the President performs two functions of the Government, one as the Chief Executive of the civil law, and the other as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, he cannot delegate the *pardoning* power, which is a part of his civil functions, to a General in the field, or to anybody else. Therefore if Gen. Lee has violated the civil law by committing treason, he cannot be relieved of his responsibility to the civil law by any military arrangement whatever. This we believe to be a sound principle, and such we presume was the understanding of Gen. Grant when the surrender was effected.

At the same time we are not to overlook the fact that a great many honest people construe the terms of the surrender as a pledge that Gen. Lee and his officers and men "should not be disturbed *by the United States authority*" so long as they should observe their paroles and abstain from treasonable and unlawful behavior—a pledge given by one whom the enemy deemed competent to give it, and to that extent binding upon an honorable conqueror. It is necessary not only to do right, but to seem to do right. Technically, we suppose the order declaring Gen. Lee and his late army exchanged, released them from their paroles, and released the Government from the obligation entered into by the Lieutenant General at Appomattox, whatever that might be. It will nevertheless be held by many in this country, as well as Europe, that the spirit of the surrender was an amnesty to all the parties included within its terms, so far as their necks were concerned, conditioned upon their demeaning themselves as loyal citizens of the United States, and obeying the laws in force where they reside.

The execution of Ney, after the capitulation of Paris, is held by the civilized world to have been a foul assassination, because the terms of the capitulation afforded presumption that he was included in the amnesty of the hundred days. Wellington argued, with considerable force, that he was not included, and perhaps, technically, he was not. But the judgment of the world is as well settled, regarding the murder of Ney, and Wellington's complicity with it, as though he had been specially named in the amnesty. His treason was as glaring as that of Lee, though undertaken in a better cause. We think it is unwise to place ourselves in the questionable attitude which the punishment of General Lee, under the circumstances of his surrender, would give us, in the minds of those who are unaccustomed to nice distinctions in military and civil law. That he can be lawfully tried and convicted we have little doubt. That he is fully deserving a traitor's doom, having sinned against greater light than his fellows, we have no doubt. But it seems to us inexpedient to incur the charge of bad faith, even though the charge be in fact, groundless. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, is a part of the "United States authority." If hanged by the sentence of that court, General Lee will have been hanged by the United States authority. Opinions may differ as to the expediency of extending such terms to Lee in the first instance, but having been extended to him they should be observed in their spirit as well as their letter. The fact that General Grant made the terms of the capitulation what they are, creates the strongest presumption that they were the best for the purpose. We understand that the Lieutenant General gave those terms to Lee, in part—because it was impossible to capture Lee himself on other terms. With Lee and his principal officers, and a portion of his army still at large, the war might have dragged on to the present time. But, whatever the reasons, the fact remains that a *quasi* pledge has been made to General Lee, his officers and men, that they shall not be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they conduct themselves in a becoming manner. We apprehend that no advantage can accrue from the trial and conviction of Lee which will compensate us for the odium of an apparent violation of this pledge.

GERRIT SMITH.

Gerrit Smith stands indebted to his sire for a feeble intellect and a large fortune. By dint of a liberal expenditure of his large fortune in puffing and advertising the productions of his feeble intellect, he very nearly places himself on a par with those who are inversely endowed with a good intellect and no fortune. Gerrit Smith's strength is perfected in his weakness. His forte is in his lack of fortitude. He has none of the stuff of which men are made. While his compassionate purse bled for the sufferings of the slave, he still declared that were he a slave himself, he would serve as such all his life, sooner than use force or shed a drop of blood to gain his freedom. He was an Abolitionist, and yet when in Congress would not sit up after nine o'clock to vote against the Nebraska bill, that being his hour for going to bed. His money sent John Brown to Kansas and helped him liberally while there—perhaps also at Harper's Ferry, though the latter has never been proven. Yet on the arrest of Brown, his tender-hearted financial patron became insane, fled from the wrath of Buchanan and the slaveholders, who then ruled the Government, took refuge in a lunatic asylum, and remained there until Lincoln was inaugurated. He then came forth clothed but not in his right mind, and has since been engaged in publishing, at his own expense, and circulating among the press, which never print them, and the people, who never read them, periodical bulletins, recommending both the abolition of slavery out of tenderness for the negroes, and the cessation of the war out of mercy to the whites.

Now that the war is ended by the labors of men of mettle, this man of milk is again crying loudly lest any of the authors of the rebellion shall be punished. Thereupon, Charles O'Connor, S. L. M. Barlow and Richard O'Gorman, three of the rankest secession copperheads in New York, unite with Horace Greeley and one or two other erratic and unreasoning persons, in giving Mr. Smith, for once, a free advertisement of his intellectual mediocrity, by inviting him to speak in Cooper Institute. It is not at all remarkable that this chicken-hearted person, who agitates courageously, doctrines by many deemed dangerous, and then withdraws to the insane asylum to avoid their dangers—who opposes all government because it inflicts punishment in this world, and equally condemns all religions that hint at punishment in the next, should intercede for the life of the greatest criminal of the age. We have only to say that men of sterner stuff are required to deal with the practical affairs of life, of war and of government. That society may exist, crime must be punished, and, in the language of the President, Mercy to the criminal is cruelty to the people. Burr and Calhoun were not punished because their treason led to no bloodshed. Mr. Smith asks that Davis shall not be punished because his treason led to so much bloodshed as to amount to a state of war. Should such monstrous folly prevail, it would teach all future traitors that there are two cases in which treason is not a crime; one where it succeeds, the other where it fails—one where it is bloody, the other where it is bloodless—one where it is nipped in the bud, the other where it is pulled out by the roots.

To enact that those citizens who "levy war on the United States" shall suffer death for treason—is merely to call that act a crime and to *promise* protection from it. To hang Jefferson Davis as a traitor is to make it a crime, and to *give* the protection we have promised.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

During the present week several regiments of soldiers will be mustered out of military service in this city. They will be paid off and resume the ordinary duties of common citizens, laying aside with their martial uniforms the extraordinary functions of armed defenders of our national sovereignty. Their devotion to the interests of their country has had an exceptional opportunity of manifestation for the past four years, and long, let us trust, will be the time ere their civil occupations and duties shall again be interrupted. Let their patriotic services as soldiers be held in perpetual honor, and let them be heartily welcomed back to the ranks of citizens.

But many of these gallant boys, who have never shown their blue backs to the enemy will, we fear, display their greenbacks too freely to false and fawning friends. Brave men who have never known defeat upon the battle-field, will find themselves overcome in their first encounter with the wily tactics of Northern cities. Pecuniary shrewdness and sagacity are not cultivated in camp life. These military heroes will find more formidable foes in sharpers than they did in sharpshooters. A legion of harpies will gather around them as soon as they are paid off and discharged, intent on reaching their "bottom dollar." Thieves, gamblers, pimps, harlots and swindlers of all kinds will ply every art known to their hellish crafts in order to lure these patriot victims to perdition. Multifarious deceptions under the garb of pretended friendship will be resorted to by this unscrupulous horde of cheats and liars. Drugged, stupefying, maddening liquors will be employed to drown whatever prudence may be innate with these discharged soldiers, and no means will be left untried to ruin them pecuniarily, physically and morally. What can be done to prevent this grievous wrong to those who deserve a better fate? Every honest patriot must, of course, deplore this inevitable raid upon the pockets and characters of our returned heroes, and will do his utmost to protect them; but, alas! vigilance, exhortation, warning and remonstrance will fail to save all, while heartless cupidity can still find weak credulity and ungoverned natures. But something can be done by every true patriot to save the weak from the clutch of this obscene crew. Let every soldier who has self-control enough to guard himself from the dangers that beset him, use all his influence to protect his late companions in arms from the corrupt crowd that will assail them. Let all be urged to invest their greenbacks in United States bonds at once, where they will be safe and drawing interest. Let the agents of the National Banks and the Treasury offer every facility for subscription to the Government loans by the discharged soldiers. Thus will these vile harpies be most effectually thwarted in their base designs against our noble soldiers.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The following report is given of Gen. Sherman's remarks upon the question of negro suffrage, in one of his recent speeches in this city:

> "Adverting to the negroes, who had been made free, he said that the government would require to institute some system of labor, in order that the lands of the south might be cultivated. [Applause.] He wanted those who had been in the south, to bear testimony to the condition of those freed negroes. His own personal opinion was, that they were not fitted for the exercise of the franchise. [Loud cheers.] He wanted them to get a fair price for their labor—to own and cultivate the lands; but he did not think they were fitted to take part in the legislation of the country. [Renewed cheering.]

The spirit of slavery institutes what it calls "systems of labor" or "patriarchal institutions" in "order that lands may be cultivated." The genius of freedom leaves every man free to cultivate the lands according to his own system, in order that men may be developed. The former subordinates the tiller to the soil. The latter holds the cultivation of the soil to be only a means of educating the man. Gen. Sherman calls on the Government to institute—(fatal word! for two hundred years "institution" has meant "slavery")—"some system of labor." We have now no system of labor instituted by Government, except for paupers and convicts. So far as the negroes may belong to either of these classes they will need "systems of labor," but no self-supporting negro need be torn from his occupation to be made subservient to any "system of labor." General Sherman's personal opinion is that the freed negroes are not fitted for the exercise of the franchise. This is largely true, but if fitness is to be the test, how few of the whites can vote? Did General Sherman ever meet a white Southern man who was not a rebel? Hundreds and thousands of them cannot read and write. Their intense ignorance was a principal cause of the rebellion. Whipping them has not enlarged the bounds of their knowledge, except upon the single point that they have been thrashed. As to all else, they are as ignorant as ever, and rebels besides. Are intensely ignorant rebels, just returned from fighting against their country, and who cannot read or write, better voters in General Sherman's opinion than educated, loyal negroes like Robert Small or the negro who piloted General Burnside's fleet to the victory of Roanoke, or the negro who piloted McClellan to his new base on the James, or to any of the black troops who have bravely fought on the right side in this war? Has he ever met a Southern white man who was not false or a Southern black man who was not true to the Union? If this Unionism be combined, though under a dark skin, with the rudiments of education, so that the negro who has fought for his country can also read its Constitution, would Gen. Sherman deny the ballot to such, and give it to rebels reeking with the blood of his own troops, and who could neither read nor write? As regards taking part in the legislation of their country, no negro can do so until he is elected to the Legislature. To be elected he must not only be preferred to his white competitor by a great many black votes, but by a great many white ones. If he gets a majority of both it only proves that he is the fittest representative of such a constituency. If we at the North can tolerate Ben. Woods and Vallandighams representing white treason, the constituencies who may elect them at the South will hardly suffer from the Fred. Douglasses or Robert Smalls whom they may send to represent black loyalty. The intelligent sentiment of the North is substantially united in favor of granting the suffrage to all at the South, whether white or black, who have fought for the Union, or can read and write, are loyal and are self supporting. If it be said that this really admits no blacks to vote, we answer, very well, then it can do no harm. Why not unite with us in supporting it?

But apart from these views there is an authoritative declaration extant to which Gen. Sherman, if no other, should pay some respect. Gen. Sherman anticipated this question a year ago, when he wrote in one of his published letters:

> "If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right to stay in for all, and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot!"

Gen. Sherman having thus claimed in advance the ballot for the negro soldiers, his present change of position cannot but excite surprise in the minds of all interested in the question or the man.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

More than the share of attention which Englishmen have given to our recent struggle, will for some weeks to come be absorbed by a home demand, with the probability of its similar employment for a much longer period. The dissolution of Parliament is to take place in July, anticipating by a few months its appointed death by statutory limit, and a new election is to be called immediately thereafter. It is noteworthy that this is the first occasion since the adoption of the septennial rule in 1717, in which a Parliament has come to an end by virtue of having existed seven years. Since midsummer, 1859, Lord Palmerston has been at the head of the Government, a statesman now past four score, yet ambitious to die with the harness on. During the same period Mr. Gladstone has been Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is to be decided at the forthcoming election, whether the Palmerston ministry is to remain in office. A most vigorous preliminary canvass is already engaging the various electoral bodies throughout England. The prominent question in the campaign is Reform, the extension, or the continued restriction of the elective franchise; how and on what qualifications the Briton may vote. The conservative party, while they are preparing to fight desperately against innovation, must go into the conflict with a chilly dread and an overcast of doubt, the penumbra of approaching eclipse of power and prerogative, for slow as have been the progressive stages reached in the irrepressible conflict, they have nevertheless been progressive, as a brief resume will show.

In the first Reform Bill of 1832, the rising flood washed away the territorial aristocracy after a tremendous struggle. It at that time reached the height of securing to the middle or rather upper middle classes a share of power, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and other manufacturing centers receiving representation. So hotly was this contested by the tories that the canvass was one of the most exciting England had ever known. The excitement included all classes, even the lowest. At the immense gatherings of the rural districts, the workingmen and peasantry roared themselves hoarse in enthusiasm. All this time, however, these "free born Britons" of the disfranchised class never came to the front with claims of their own, but participated in the stir of the hustings much as the American boy of thirteen goes to see his big brother just of age cast his first vote.

The classes to which the franchise was conceded in 1832 have been since held as a breakwater against the now rapidly rising sea whose waves many voiced have begun to demand a free vote. In 1859 to still this clamor, Lord Derby, then at the head of the ministry, proposed to thicken the dike by an extension of the franchise to include certain of the walks of life a shade above tillers of the soil, and gropers in mines, and workers in smutty machinery, and added a general provision granting the vote to every owner of sixty pounds in the Savings' Bank. The liberals strongly combatted this measure, Lord John Russell reporting an amendment characterizing the Derby scheme as inexpedient and unsatisfactory. After a very strong Parliamentary contest the ministry went to the wall in the House of Commons, and the wall gave way for Parliament was immediately dissolved. On the 7th of May, 1859, the Queen made her speech to the new Parliament and almost immediately by a majority of 13, a vote was passed declaring lack of confidence in the ministry, and Lord Derby and his coterie straightway lapsed from a power they are now scheming to resume.

This is the origin of the second Palmerston ministry. But the lines are not strictly drawn between Palmerston and Derby. The former is not the choice of the liberals, with whom he stands convicted of a breach of faith which destroyed the reform measure of 1860, instead of extending the franchise, as was confidently expected by his supporters. Our readers have already seen reference in late English advices to John Bright's strong denunciatory letter of Palmerston on these grounds. It is the unalterable determination of the radical party to sustain no ministry which will not push forward this purpose of a thorough and long promised Reform. This time it will not stop short of placing a vote in the hands of every Englishman, nor allow him to be disfranchised simply on the ground of being poor or bankrupt.

But there are other aspects of this approaching struggle which give it more than ordinary interest to us on this side of the water. It uniformly happens that the English array of parties at home finds correlative associations among contending parties and principles abroad, a sympathy and kinship in home and foreign policy. Thus in 1859 the Derby party while opposing the rights of the working men of England, were in full sympathy with the Austrian scheme for the oppression of Sardinia. The English-Austrian party were active and earnest in the canvass which gave the new parliament of that year, and it was this question, as the more immediate reason, that sent the Derbyites out of power at the commencement of the war in Italy.

But the complication this time more immediately concerns ourselves. The coming election is to decide which party shall receive and adjudicate our just claims on England, growing out of the complicity of her tories with our rebellion. It cannot be doubted what answer a ministry with Lord Derby at its head, would send back to a demand from this Government to be reimbursed for damages to our commerce from the British-built Alabama, and the ocean vultures, her consorts in the work of piracy upon our merchantmen. On the other hand a cabinet representing the radical element of England, would less consider the question of the payment of a few millions damages, than the principle and position implied in its refusal. In brief, Italian liberty, in 1859, and the perpetuity of American institutions, in 1865, go exactly to the same quarter for sympathy in England. The struggle of the Englishman for the right of free suffrage is a part of the unending struggle between Liberty and Despotism all round the globe. It cannot be doubted that the claim of our Government against England will be firmly held up for adjustment. Not only the party in power, but loyal and liberty-loving men everywhere are vitally interested that the result of the approaching election shall be such as shall conserve the world's peace by a triumph in the cause of Popular Liberty.

A Young Veteran.

There recently sat beside us a mild eyed boy of eighteen, well grown and intelligent, with the corporal's stripes on his arm. He has turned leaves of experience, that in the older Napoleon's day would have done honor to an Old Guardsman. This boy of ours at an age when most youths are yet at school, or the novitiate of active life, can look back upon his twenty-two battles. He participated in all the tremendous scenes on Virginia soil, the advances and retrogrades, the successes and reverses, whereby we wore out the strength of the rebellion, and disciplined ourselves the while to be worthy to conquer in the name of Liberty.

One day, four years ago, while playing marbles, or flying his kite, he had a severe attack of the drum. Tall of his years, and precocious, the spirit of patriotism wrestled hard with him. It was a case for prompt action and a change of climate, and he was sent to the retired homestead in an Eastern State, with the injunction to help on the farm, be a good boy, and earn the encomiums of grand-mamma. But the young eagle fluttered over the edge of the nest and soared into the fields of blue. If the recording angel washed out generous Uncle Toby's oath with a tear, we doubt whether he would not kindly blot out the entry of a boy's falsehood, told with shining eyes and swelling heart to the mustering officer. At all events it is safe now to believe it, since, happily, the great day of boyish temptation is overpast, and they need no longer ask to be dismissed from school to go and save the country.

The youth of fourteen, having thus taken four years to himself and getting the full benefit of his stature by standing very erect in his shoes, was in the Army of the Potomac before grand mamma's frightened news of the flight had got home to the West. In all the vicissitudes of his companions in arms he bore a part. He was in a fighting regiment. He saw it melt away in the fierce heat of all the great battles before Richmond. With twelve sole survivors of his original company he washed off the dust and blood of Antietam. He was in the thick of the battle at Gettysburg. Captured at Chancellorsville he tasted prison experience at Belle Isle. Re-enlisted he was in at the death and saw Lee lay down his arms. At the age when most boys come home from school he has returned from such soldiers' experience as few men pass through unscathed, for he was never wounded.

We take him as the representative of many boys whose living lessons in History and Geography have been taken, musket in hand, these past four eventful years, on pages whose legends were battles, and boundaries fixed by the progress of arms. Despite the regulations of the Department and the anxious watchfulness of guardians, the boys have a shining share in the hero work of this war, as if to perpetuate the remotest possible survivorship of those who can say in far off coming time, "Three-score years ago I helped put down the great rebellion." And the boys that have not found in the camp a deadlier enemy than Lee's men in arms, who have not become prisoners to a more merciless tyrant than the keeper of keys of Andersonville and Castle Thunder, may be all the better men for the work of earnest patriotism which was the threshold to their manhood.

Miss Hosmer's Zenobia.

No personage stands out in clearer relief on the tablets of history than Zenobia. She is represented as a woman of surpassing beauty, with large dark and fiery eyes, and rare perfection of form. Accomplished in all the culture and learning of her time, she was early called to the throne, and showed a thorough mastery of state affairs, and great vigor and wisdom of administration. After having defeated the Roman power and driven its armies from her borders, she was finally overcome by its repeated attacks, carried a prisoner to Rome, and made to walk in chains in the triumphal procession of her conqueror. It is this particular incident in her career that Miss Hosmer has selected as the subject of her statue, and all will admit the felicity of her choice, both in the superiority and grandeur of the character to be portrayed, and in the strange and pathetic circumstances in which it is placed. It is a woman of surpassing beauty, and a queen of lofty bearing and unchallenged greatness, in the hour of her bitterest humiliation. Difficult as the task must be to represent this in marble, few will dispute that the artist's effort has been crowned with admirable success.

Coming before us in her queenly robes, with the diadem upon her brow, and the golden fetters upon her arms, she moves along with all the dignity and majesty of the queen, yielding in sorrow to the bitterness of her condition, but with a proud superiority to its degradation. There is a queenly pride in her lofty bearing, while the head is slightly bowed beneath the heavy burden of her lot; and though the eye is filled with sorrow, the lip is still curled with scorn and disdain. While one hand clenches the fetters as if with indignation, the other rests quietly by her side as though moved by no disturbing passion. These conflicting feelings are blended and balanced with wonderful subtlety and skill, and if from some points of view the imposing majesty of the queen shuts out every feeling but those of wonder and awe, at others we forget all royal dignity and greatness in the suffering gentleness and loveliness of the woman. Queenly dignity and true womanhood are so skillfully molded together by the subtle skill of genius that we can neither lose sight of the one, nor forget the other. It is impossible to come within view of this work of art without feeling its power. It fills the air with the majesty of its look and bearing, and you are impressed as if in the royal presence. And yet, strongly and wonderfully as this royal grandeur and elevation of soul are brought out, there is a no less clear and powerful impression of her sense of the indignity to which she is subjected, and of the deep humiliation that wrings her heart but cannot conquer her spirit.

The forehead and brow are full of thought and intellectual power; there is also a fine expression of purity and moral elevation in the face, and a powerful revelation of calm resolution, with firmness of determination and great strength of will in the noble bearing and grand proportions of the whole figure. It is seldom that one is privileged to behold such a grand and right royal presence of a queen, and no less rare to gaze on so lovely and perfect a figure of a woman.

It is not possible for us to imagine a more perfect representation of Zenobia as she lives in history than that which Miss Hosmer has carved for us in this marble. Not to go to see such a triumph of taste and skill, would be to turn away from a vision of power and beauty not often brought so near us; and to refuse that grateful appreciation of the efforts of our own native genius and art which ought to arouse within all of us deep feelings of admiration and pride.

☞ The residence of Governor Magrath in Charleston, S. C., has been assigned as a "Teachers' Home," and is now occupied by Yankee school-ma'ams and schoolmasters who came there to teach the colored children. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

> "By the way, the Governor tells one personal lie in his valedictory proclamation which deserves to be noted. He says: 'To have succeeded in these'—*i. e.* in advancing the interests of the State—'would have seemed to me a reward *the richest and only inheritance which I could have left to my children.*' Not 'the only.' Governor, for I spend my leisure hours in the Public School, and have a class of colored children—one of them your son."

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY.

Mr. Colfax's Party in Colorado.

A Tour of the Gold Mines.

[Editorial Correspondence.]
DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY, FRIDAY, June 2, 1865.

THE GOLD MINES.

Our party returned last evening from rather an exhaustive tour among the Gregory gold mines, some thirty to forty-five miles west of Denver. All were greatly delighted with their trip, and the writer was specially so, as the Chicago TRIBUNE first gave any credence to the reports that gold existed on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, and though denounced and ridiculed for so doing, continued to publish the facts till all cavil was forever set at rest. Some of our party visited Empire, fifteen miles west of Central City, and were most hospitably received by our former fellow-citizen, James Peck, Esq. On Wednesday afternoon we had an extensive tour among the mines and gulches in the vicinity of Central City, Black Hawk and Nevada, places about a mile apart, nestling in a deep ravine, and upon the sides of the mountains. The names of the different leads and claims are perfectly bewildering, and the amount of money taken from the mines must be immense. All over the mountains and in the gulches you see the unmistakable evidences of the miners' toil. Here we are upon Russell's Gulch, a long, wide, deep ravine, out of which Russell, one of the original discoverers of the country, a Georgian, for two years took out each year more than his own weight in gold. There seems to be very little gulch mining now. New leads, however, are constantly being discovered. Mr. Perin has just found one a little south of Russell's Gulch. It is believed it will prove rich and valuable. From the disintegrated quartz lying on the top of it, in a single panful of dirt he found ten dollars or more, which he presented to Mr. Colfax, and in three panfulls some fifteen dollars, which he divided between Mr. Bowles and the writer. To Mr. Perin, success and thanks.

The miners now depend almost entirely upon the quartz rock. It is found in nearly perpendicular veins, from a few inches to five feet thick, generally one to three, incased in the granite rock, and in no instance, we believe, has its lowest depth been reached. The Briggs and Bob-Tail lodes are now worked some three hundred feet deep and as successfully as ever. The gold-bearing strata of the mountains run in a northeast and southwest direction through the granite, and are in most cases parallel to each other. Their extent it will probably take many years to determine. In one case a lode was discovered far to the southwest of the Gregory mines and successfully worked right at the base of the snow line, for the owner dug down one hundred and sixty-two feet before he got through the frost. The color of the rock varies somewhat, but it is mostly pale gray and has large quantities of sulphuret of iron and copper mixed with it. To a casual observer it looks precisely like what is commonly called "Fools' Gold"; but there is no fooling about this, for in not a very large pile of the rock at the mine of our excellent host, Gen. Teller, he told us there were at least $75,000 of gold. In the ordinary stamp-mills this rock is reduced to powder. It is then mixed with water and poured in one end of a long, shallow trough, the bottom of which is corrugated copper-plate, made very much like a common washboard, only the cavities are very much larger. This copper plate is coated with quicksilver, to which the fine particles of gold adhere in passing over it, as it is shaken backward and forward. When the quicksilver has become saturated with gold, the pan for it is ready, that is, sloped, the quicksilver is evaporated in retorts, the gold is obtained, and the quicksilver is again used for the same purpose. But remember that there is a large amount of sulpher mingled with the gold-bearing quartz. This has a chemical affinity for the particles of gold, and when they are united, the quicksilver will not amalgamate with the gold. It has long been believed, and is now proved, that the "tailings" or refuse of the ordinary stamp-mills contain more gold than by the common process was obtained from the ore. We were kindly shown by the proprietor all through the desulphurizing mill of Dr. Keith, of New York. The fine powder thrown out by the stamp mills is dried by a very simple process. It is then run in a small stream into a common blower, by which it is thrown in a cloud into a furnace, where the villainous sulphur takes fire and passes off, while the gold and and other materials fall to the bottom of the furnace, and being again passed over the quicksilver plates, more gold is obtained than was secured by the first process. We were assured by Mr. Lee, Superintendent of the Black Hawk Company, that rock which by the ordinary stamp mill process had yielded only one hundred and twenty-five dollars per cord, when taken from the stamps and put through the furnace, yielded from seven to eight hundred dollars. The saving is enormous, and the discovery a most important and valuable one.

As to what is going on here in the way of thorough mining, take the following paragraph from the Black Hawk Mining *Journal* of May 16th:

> "At Gold Dirt, the Hope and Perigo companies have been operating for a year or more, and each have their mines in excellent shape, with new and extensive machinery in the country. The Eagle has a large mill built in which the machinery is now being put. In Black Hawk, the New York, the Gunnell and the Black Hawk companies have been operating steadily, against great difficulties, it is true, since they were organized. The Kent, Fiske and Fisher have large mills in an advanced state. The Empire is running its old mill steadily. The Manhattan has enlarged its mill, and the Continental is building one in Chase Gulch. The machinery for both these outfits is on the ground. The "Sight Associates" have a fine new structure nearly ready for operation on the sight of the old Dodge mill and is sinking on its own mine. The Ophir, the Quartz Hill, the Central Gunnell, the Narragansett, are in condition to pay, right along. Among those which have been earnestly at work on the best of system and economy are the Bristow, the Chicago, the Benton, the Union, the Bates-Baxter, the Corydon, the Crystal, the Whale, the Star, the Mount Alpine, the Wilson & Cass, the Alps, the Rochdale, Keystone, Montrose, United States, Leavenworth and a few others which do not now occur to us. Several of these have large mills nearly ready to run. The Briggs and Smith & Parmalee Companies have always been in operation, night and day. The Cook & Kimball, in fact all the Bertoia mills, are now idle. Of course we know nothing of the inside working of these companies, but we submit that their operations, since organizing, have shown them to be anything but stock-jobbing concerns, anything but faithless in the country or discouraged with their prospects."

We should judge that the mills mentioned above would soon be more than duplicated for the levee of Achison we saw covered with boilers and mining macinery, and long trains are slowly hauling it forward all the way between the Missouri river and the mountains. We met one yesterday in the mountains, one team composed of eight yoke of oxen with an immense boiler, another a tremendous fly wheel and so on through all the etceteras of a quartz mill.

THE COST OF MINING.

It would be impossible for us to give anything like an adequate idea of the cost of living and mining; but a few items will afford our readers some idea of the richness of the mines, for both rich and productive they must be in order that their proprietors and the people may live upon their profits. Labor is now from four to seven dollars per day. Some mechanics get ten. Flour $20.00@22.00 per 100 lbs, corn meal $20.00 per 100 lbs, corn $9.00 per bu, bacon 40 cents per lb, ham 50 cents, butter 90 cents per lb. During the winter prices were thirty per cent higher. Freights from the Missouri were for a long time 25 cents per lb, but they are now 10@15 cents. In Gilpin county embracing Central City, Black Hawk, Nevada and a few other places there are now ten thousand inhabitants and yet nearly all they eat and the supplies for their stock must be hauled by teams seven hundred miles from the Missouri river.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

At the risk of being taunted with having "railroad on the brain" we insert right here a paragraph upon the Pacific Railroad and the necessity of completing our Iowa roads to the Missouri. We have spoken only of a small district. There are any number of mines in Southern Colorado conceded to be richer and more productive than those we visited. West of the Snowy Range there are most extensive and valuable silver mines which we are assured by those who know whereof they affirm, will rival those of Nevada. What is doing to develop the mines now discovered and to find others is nothing to what would be done were the railroad in operation. The Board of Trade, our merchants and manufacturers should all know that when our Iowa roads are done and the great Pacific line in operation even to Fort Kearney, Chicago can control the great bulk of this trade. Could our leading business men have been with our party for the last two weeks, they would go home, and not cease their canvassing and discussing and subscribing and paying for stock and bonds in the railways, till their completion was secured to Fort Kearney by the first of January, 1867. Tax me my share to do it and if the requisite number will do the same the money shall be ready on call. The road ought to reach the mountains in three years at most.

COAL AND IRON.

With all the mineral riches already refered to, immense beds of coal and iron are found at the base of the mountains. At Golden City, where Clear Creek leaps down upon the plains, and where our party was most hospitably entertained by Judge Johnson, formerly of Dixon, Ill., there is a vein of the very best of soft coal, five feet thick, free from sulphur and most admirably adapted to smelting purposes, with a very rich iron mine in the immediate vicinity. Arrangements are perfecting to develop these mines. At Boulder, some twenty-five miles to the northwest of Denver, there are several veins of soft coal of the very finest quality, one of which is fifteen feet thick. These veins drift directly from the mountains under the plains and can be worked with the greatest ease. We are assured by gentlemen here of the highest character that there is also iron enough to build the Pacific Railway, at and immediately around Boulder. A large furnace is already built and will be in operation within a few days. There is therefore no end to the mineral wealth of this wonderful region. Will Chicago, again we ask, extend her railways West and grasp it?

COURTESIES, ATTENTIONS, ETC.

The people of Central City and Black Hawk were unwearied in their efforts to make the stay of our party both instructive and pleasant. To General Teller of Central and his Honor Mayor Kinney of Black Hawk, are we especially indebted for polite attentions. Among the things to commemorate our visit, our friends named an unappropriated snow-capped peak for Mr. Speaker Colfax, Governor Evans, Mr. Bowles and the writer, and it was a pleasant piece of good fortune that ours was conceded to be the highest. Let no surreptitious individual presume to jump our claim. That inevitable Western institution, "public speaking" had to be complied with at Black Hawk, and on Wednesday evening Mr. Colfax and the writer addressed the people on "the questions of the day," the Pacific Railroad, &c., &c. In my Denver letter I ought to have mentioned that there are more good brick stores and buildings in this city than there were in Chicago when I came there seventeen years ago. The Methodists have a large, tastefully finished, brick church, and what is better, it is paid for. There is also next the residence of Gov. Evans, a noble educational institution, which is also paid for. Of the grand public dinner given to Mr. Speaker Colfax and his party to-night; of the speeches and toasts, and our departure for Salt Lake in the morning, will they not all be duly chronicled in the Denver papers of to-morrow. B.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Boards of Trade in Convention—Their Visit to Lowell—The Blow-out at Old Faneuil—The Medical Association—The Congregational Council.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
BOSTON, June 9.

Junketing isn't favorable to the functions of a newspaper correspondent, and the more his matters of interest accumulate, whether eatable, drinkable, or pure sight seeing, the less his reportorial capacity to give an unvarnished narrative. I have been to Lowell with the several Boards of Trade now on a visit to their Boston brethren. The gentlemen comprised in the delegation from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Detroit have been kept very busy since their arrival here, and have gone through it manfully. Not one of them has been lost in a strange city. In fact you could not lose a man in Boston. Turn a dozen strangers loose in as many different streets and tell them to go straight ahead in any direction and presently they will all come together. It is irresistible. I could always find our party here by keeping straight ahead and not stopping to ask questions, from which I have come to believe that Boston has only one street, which is considerably tangled up.

The visit to Lowell was a charming affair. We went through the big factories and took new views of what we propose to repeat out West in the way of spindles as soon as your forthcoming pioneer cotton factory in Chicago (Judge Fuller's, I believe,) breaks the ice. On our return from Lowell the entire party sat down at a grand banquet in Faneuil Hall. It was an elegant and notable affair, but too much like other assemblies of its class to repay very extended notice. The speeches were excellent in material, friendly in spirit, and called out a very good order of talking talent for a commercial gathering. Among other gentlemen called out was Ira Y. Munn, Esq., of your city, who spoke briefly, and in a vein of genuine humor quite unreportable. He eulogized the splendor of the city of St. Louis, which he believed to be without a rival, and alluded especially to the powerful agency exercised by her in putting down the rebellion, believing that it is in a great measure to the efforts of St. Louis men that we owe the redemption of the Mississippi. He would not attempt, he said, to blow the horn of Chicago; she was content to listen to the praises of her sister Western cities, and for herself was not ambitious. [Laughter.] Mr. Munn alluded feelingly to the reception given to the Boards of Trade in Boston, and invited a return of the visit, saying if Chicago could not show the same immense manufactories or as full purses, she could offer her guests at least as large and warm hearts and open hands.

The banquet did not break up until a late hour, and this evening we are to "do so some more" at a grand civic banquet at the Revere House, for which an harbor excursion to-day will secure an appetite.

The Doctors have not been idle in business at their Sixteenth Annual Convention of the American Medical Association at the State House, nor have they altogether forborne to be festive. In fact, for the enjoyment of all the good things of this life, commend me to the tough and hearty man of physic who knows just where to put his hand in his saddle-bags to correct any little over-estimate of his own vitality. The Doctors had a sail in the Harbor, looked in upon Fort Warren, lunched at the "Cottage" on Long Island, where they had a speech from Mayor Lincoln, followed by a speech from Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, the President of the Convention. Some confidently expected he would pitch into Fort Warren as a part of the national pharmacy, but he didn't. Altogether the Doctors, some five hundred in number, went home filled to the tops of their hats with satisfaction at the liberality of their entertainment by the brethren here.

Boston has still another national gathering on her list. Next week, on Wednesday, the National Congregational Council (Orthodox) will convene in the Old South Church. This Council will represent three thousand churches—one lay delegate and one clergyman for every ten churches. It is expected that upwards of five hundred regular delegates will be present, and as many volunteers; the latter will not, however, participate in the proceedings of the convention, except as spectators. This is the first meeting of the Council since 1860, at Cambridge, by the Elders and Messengers of the churches. It will be a convention of great interest, and one in which the most distinguished clergymen and laymen of the Orthodox Congregational persuasion will take part. The purpose, among other objects, is to quicken efforts to disseminate religious faith and to send laborers into fields which the war has left desolate. Whether the doctrinal points of 1680 will be discussed, is not stated, but it will be by far the most important convocation of the prominent denomination it represents, within the memory of living men. A large number of distinguished personages from Europe are expected to be present, some of whom have already arrived, among them Rev. Dr. Monod, of Paris, Rev. Drs. King, Vaughan, editor of the *British Quarterly*, Massey and Smith of England, are expected. The first meetings of the convention are to be held in the Old South Church on Wednesday next, after which probably the meetings for a fortnight or so will be held in Rev. Dr. Kirk's church, for the sake of the greater quiet of the latter locality. The committee of arrangements are very busy in providing for the entertainment of members.

Gen. Grant at West Point—His Meeting with Gen. Scott.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
WEST POINT, June 8, 1865.

Lieutenant General Grant dropped in among us to-day, as it was said he would. It cannot be said that he came untrumpeted, for it was known that he was coming; but he did not blow the trumpet. Quietly he came, as gently as one of his high station and one who has taken such earnest hold of the hearts of the great people, through the great work he has done for them in bringing to a successful and victorious end the war that for the past four years has caused such expenditure of lives and treasure, could come. But there was the same unobtrusiveness, the same serene dignity and absence of anything like ostentation, that has always distinguished him. It has been so from his earliest celebrity—it has been so in all his late triumphal receptions—it will be so to the end of his life. His genius, obstinacy and pluck won battles for him. His modesty is winning the golden opinions of everybody. This trait has never been more forcibly illustrated than by his visit here to-day. No graduate of West Point has ever come back bringing with him the insignia of such high rank—bringing such approving commendation and veneration of the nation—so highly honored by all as he is, and yet bearing all his honors so meekly. Only once since his graduation, which, it will be remembered, was in the class of 1843, and this visit was in 1851, has he visited the institution. On his last visit he was a lieutenant. He came here to-day a Lieutenant-General. It is a promotion and a triumph the nation is proud of. Gen. Grant may be proud of it, too; but that strong, stout, practical, sensible head of his shows no turning by the ovations paid him.

VISIT TO THE EXAMINATION ROOM.

After an hour spent at General Cullum's, General Grant visited the Library, where the examinations of the graduating class are in progress. In anticipation of his coming, or rather in the positive assurance of the fact that he would be there, a crowd had endeavored to take possession of the room. Finding the throng was working in too fast a stop was put to their ingress by guards stationed outside. As he came up and was recognized the crowd outside cheered. As he came into the examination room, leaning on the arm of General Cullum, there was no less joy, although the manner of showing it was subdued and dignified. The Visiting Board, officers, professors and all, rose to their feet. The examinations were suspended, and then came a round of introductions and hand shakings. Ladies, who made up the bulk of the spectators, came in for introduction, and the result was a hubbub of female and masculine voices for some time. Professors, who were here when the General was a cadet, gave him a specially warm welcome.

"I could have told you among a thousand," one remarked.

"I am one of a thousand who can never forget your familiar face," responded the General.

After a while order was restored. The ladies fell back to their seats and into silence. Officers, professors and the Visiting Board became seated. General Grant took a seat by the side of General Cullum, and the examination was resumed. During the time that he remained, which was about half an hour, the General seemed quite attentive to the examination, and no doubt recalled the time when, with possible fear and trembling, he had to undergo the catechising process.

CALLING UPON LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

Leaving the examination rooms, and jumping into the same carriages bringing him and his party from the wharf, General Grant now was driven to Cozzens' Hotel. It was known that he was coming there. It was known that the object of his coming was to pay his respects to Lieutenant General Scott. The old and ever memorable hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico had been apprised of his coming. The oldest General of the United States was to meet the ablest General of the United States—a comparison between the two, it will be remembered, put in writing by General Scott himself, on the fly-leaf of a copy of his autobiography presented to General Grant. For the purpose of this interview General Scott put on his uniform coat and stood on the porch waiting—his figure as tall, as erect, almost, as in his manhood's prime, when he led armies to bloody battles and victory. The carriages drew up and the party alighted.

"God bless you! God bless you and preserve you!" said Gen. Scott, taking General Grant by the hand.

"Thank you. I am glad to see you, and to know that you are so well," responded Gen. Grant.

"I am thankful you have passed through so many perils safe, and that you have brought the country out of its great peril," continued the venerable Lieutenant General.

"Thank you," again responded Gen. Grant.

The crowd on the portico, which began cheering on the first appearance of the carriage, stopped for a moment as the two Generals greeted each other, and then resumed their cheers of welcome, rendering inaudible the rest of their conversation. General Grant introduced Mrs. Grant, the other ladies of his party and the members of his staff with him to General Scott, who had a pleasant word to say to each. With all his infirmities of age, the courtly and gallant graces of the soldier chieftain are his still. I was particularly impressed with this at his subsequent introductions of General Grant and party to his own lady acquaintances, and the number seemed unending who were present.

☞ The editor of this paper has gone to the Chicago Sanitary Fair. As there are a great many people in the United States who have never seen him, we have no doubt but this announcement will pretty generally prompt them to gratify their curiosity in this particular.—[illegible] (Iowa) News.

AFTERNOON TELEGRAPH.

Additional Foreign News.

FARTHER POINT, June 11.—The following is additional to the news brought by the steamship Peruvian.

The Atlantic cable was completed on the 29th. At a banquet given by the contractors, all parties seemed satisfied with the great results already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the enterprise being a great success.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, Mr. Cardwell said efforts had been made for the colonization of the Red River district, but without any present result. The Government acknowledges the right of property in land by the Hudson Bay Company under their charter.

The Owl says the Canadian delegates have established a complete mission with the Imperial Government as to the fortifying of Quebec and Montreal. They firmly believe the proposed confederation will be carried out.

The journals continue discussing the fate of Jeff Davis. The London *Daily News* hopes mercy will be extended, "not but he deserves punishment, but because the principle the Federal Government represents is already vindicated so triumphantly that nothing can be added. No punishment could be greater than the failure, and mercy would cause no regret in future years."

The London *Times* says: "After the ominous language of the President, we can no longer regard the case with confidence or unconcern. It may prove a fortunate or fatal success, as the policy of the Government may be so effected by the personal views of the President."

In the House of Commons, questions were asked as to the reported demands of the American Government on account of the Alabama's depredations. Lord Palmerston said the communications that had been taking place for claims lately made were of the same kind as those formerly made. He could not say whether the instructions were issued by President Johnson or Mr. Lincoln. He said an impression prevailed, since Johnson's accession, that new claims had been made in a totally different spirit than formerly. That impression was altogether unfounded. Mr. Seward had said no fresh demands had been made.

The rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon was complete. The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says the great unpardonable sin was, in the present delicate crisis on the Mexican question, the Prince glorying in the Monroe doctrine, he feeling persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the Union would be the utter impossibility of a prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fear of war.

Melvin, Chief of the Cabinet of Maximillian, had arrived in Paris, and had since gone to Brazil.

Advices from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favorably.

Gossip from New York.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The *Times* Washington special says the President will soon issue a proclamation, putting an end to the purchase, by government agents, of the products of the late insurrectionary States, thus removing the 25 per cent. tax, and leaving the products to be only taxed under the general laws, as in other States.

The *Times'* Mobile correspondent represents a terrible state of affairs in Alabama. There is absolute social demoralization. Labor is so distasteful to the whites, that they actually prefer starving or begging to work in any form, and even in their penury and wretchedness they show the most violent spirit of disaffection. Military protection is necessary against the destruction of the whole population by anarchy.

A Washington special says: "It is understood that Judge Sharkey will be made Provisional Governor of Alabama."

The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent says Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, Judge Campbell and R. M. T. Hunter have been taken to Fort Pulaski for confinement.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says Governor Smith, of Louisiana, is about to surrender himself.

The *World's* Florence, Italy, correspondent says a reconciliation has taken place between the Pope and Victor Emanuel, and that the latter will be crowned Emperor of the Romans by the former.

We are officially notified that for the present the extent of the Government business over the Southern wire necessitates the suspension of arrangements in progress to reestablish the old relations between the Associated Press and editors south of Washington. Meantime active efforts are being made to increase the telegraphic facilities so as to insure prompt dispatch to all business to or from the South.

The Negroes at Richmond.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The New York *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent details the treatment the negroes are subjected to in that city and vicinity, showing that these poor people are treated by our authorities far worse than they were by the slave-holding and slave-driving authorities both before and after the rebellion. An appeal from the Richmond negroes for protection is also published. They state that they are required to get some white person to give them a pass to enable them to attend to their daily occupation, without which they are marched off to the negro bull pen.

The rebel Mayor Mayo has been reinstated and he has appointed his rebel policemen, who were notorious and infamous negro-hunters, and who now occupy themselves in entering the houses of inoffensive negroes, dragging them out and imprisoning them.

From Havana, Mexico, etc.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates to the 7th.

The order for the definite evacuation of San Domingo has been received from Spain.

The news from Mexico is not important. The *Era Novello* does not think American emigration would be dangerous to the interests of the Empire. The Apostolic Nuncio, Neglia, had left for Europe.

The entertainment at Havana to the officers of our iron-clad fleet, passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The authorities had visited the monitors, expressing great gratification.

A Woman Murders her Husband.

We learn that, on Thursday last, a quarrel ensued between a man and wife named King, both Germans, residing on Fourth street, at the lower end of the town, which resulted in the death of the former. The circumstances of the case are very difficult to be arrived at, all that we have been able to learn being that the two persons lived unhappily together, and were both in the habit of getting intoxicated by liquor. During such periods of "matrimonial infelicity" it was the habit of the husband to threaten to take the life of his wife. On Thursday, there was a recurrence of the old failing—both man and woman getting drunk and unruly. On this occasion, the woman became desperate, and, either because she feared the threatened violence of her husband, or that she simply gave free license to her evil passions, assailed him violently with a knife, stabbing him to the heart and killing him instantly.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican, 6th.*

COAL IN IROQUOIS, ILL.—It will soon be known if coal underlies the surface of Iroquois county. Mr. John A. Foulds, proprietor of an extensive coal mine at or near Danville, has commenced the work of sinking a shaft, on the west side of the Ill. Central Railroad track, about a mile north of Onarga. The citizens of that town raised a purse of $1,000, which they presented to Mr. F. as an inducement for him to undertake the enterprise. The cost of getting a coal mine in working condition is large, varying, of course, with the depth of the mineral and other attendant circumstances. Should coal be found at the locality above referred to, the cost of getting the mine in working condition will probably be from $10,000 to $15,000. The impetus a coal mine would give to industrial and commercial pursuits would tell greatly upon the wealth and prosperity of our county.—*Iroquois Republican.*

SKILLED LABOR FROM ENGLAND.—The English papers are noting the heavy emigration from the mining districts of that country to this, and recognizing it as of the nature of a public calamity. The skilled and comparatively independent miners of South Wales, where there are famous [illegible] of iron, copper and coal, are coming here in greater strength than ever before. "It is beginning," says the London *Times*, "to be a frequent occurrence for forty or fifty hands to leave at every pay-day, from the principal iron and coal works of the district." This is the most valuable class of emigrants that reach our shores, and we may well be glad to welcome them to a free country.

☞ A street cleaning contract has been made by the authorities of New York city, for a period of ten years, at $498,500 per annum.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1865.

The advance of gold to-day to 141, while it took most people by surprise, caused renewed activity in the general produce markets, and a material improvement in prices. Flour was firm; Wheat advanced 3@4c per bushel; Corn was quiet and ½@1c lower; and Oats advanced 3@4c per bushel.

There was a variety of reasons assigned in financial circles for the upward turn in gold; but the principal cause assigned was light exports and an active demand for shipment.

The money market remains easy, and discounts are steady at 10 per cent. per annum at the banks, and 1@1½ per cent per month on the street. The banks are well supplied with currency, and the demand by speculators was more active than for some time past. Mercantile paper is unusually scarce.

Eastern Exchange was in good demand to-day, and under a limited supply the market ruled firm at par buying and 1-10@¼ prem. selling. The bankers sold round lots to each other at 70c ℔ thousand.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 138½, and steadily advanced to 141 at 4 p. m. The following quotations were telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

10.30	138½	12.30	139½
11.00	138¾	1.00	140
11.15	138¾	2.10	140¼
11.30	139	3.00	140¾
11.45	139	4.00	141

Here the market for Gold ruled active and firm. At the First Board, cash Gold was sold at 137⅞@138½, and at the Second Board at 140½@141¼. On the street the market was buoyant—opening at 137, and closing at 145. Silver was in good demand and firm at 128@130.

Government Securities were dull at the following rates:

	Buying.	Selling
Five-Twenties	102½	103
Ten-Forties	96	96½

Cook County Scrip was quiet, with sales of New at 96½ and Old at 98½. Chamber of Commerce stock was sold at 95.

—Preston, Willard & Kean, Bankers and 7 30 Loan Agents, 47 Clark street, quote Government securities as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Sixes of 1881	109	109½@
U. S. 5-20's	102½	103 @
U. S. 10-40's (large)	95½@96	96½@
U. S. 7-30's (2d series)		par.
U. S. 7-30's (3d series)	99½	par.

Messrs. P., W. & K. report a large demand for 7-30's. They are receiving from the Department the 3d Series, and will keep a full supply on hand for immediate delivery—allowing bankers and dealers a liberal commission.

— We clip the following from the Montreal Witness of [illegible] to some remarks which appeared in our columns a few days since, animadverting upon the course of one of the Canadian banks in repudiating the action of its manager in a matter of a guarantee of a contract for the sale of New York Exchange, by one of its customers. The *Witness* appears to be better posted in the details of this transaction than we were. Will it please give the public the name of this bank which has assumed this unprecedented position, and which it seeks to defend. We do not care to resort to special pleading in the discussion of a matter in which equity and commercial good faith are, as we think, alone involved. We do not care to know what were the motives of the Manager of the Bank, in pledging the good faith of the Bank. We merely know this, that the Bank employed this Manager to conduct its financial affairs at Montreal; that he did conduct all of the financial affairs of the Bank at that point, in good faith, and, as he supposed, under due authority; that the case in question is a financial transaction between the Bank and the public, and, that if the Manager exceeded his authority, it is a matter between him and the Bank, and not between the Bank and an innocent party; that an innocent repository of the Bank's confidence should never suffer through the dereliction of its agents. What if the Manager did guarantee these contracts, because of the value of the seller's account, or in other words, as an accommodation to a valuable customer—so much the worse for the bank.—The principal is holden for the acts of the agent, and if the bank agent thought to do this as a bank accommodation to one of its valuable customers, should the bank go back on an innocent party, and repudiate its agent's acts because of its deeming his action unwise? We would like to have the witness give us an answer upon this point.

The case in question is virtually the same as that of a bank certifying upon their honor or credit its customer's checks, to be paid at some future time, the drawers of the checks having no funds to their credit at the time the Bank obligates itself to pay. This is done by some banks to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars daily. In point of law this custom may, possibly, be illegal; but does any one suppose for an instant that one of our banks would be countenanced or sustained in business circles one hour, which would go back upon an innocent public and repudiate the guarantee of the cashier or manager in case the drawer of the checks should fail to make good his account, or swindle the bank out of the whole sum guaranteed by the bank? And yet, if this custom be illegal upon the part of bankers, there would be just as much reason for the repudiation of their guarantee in such case, upon the ground of illegality, as for this Canadian bank to assume the position which it has.

The following is the article from the *Witness*:

> Can a bank agent bind the bank he represents by a guarantee of a "time bargain?" This question, is, we see, agitated by the Chicago TRIBUNE with reference to a transaction that recently occurred in this city. A Western house bought a large amount of exchange on New York from a broker in Montreal, for future delivery, and for said delivery obtained the guarantee of the bank with which the said broker kept his account, or of its agent in his official capacity, the purchaser depositing, it is said, in the bank the customary margin. If the premium on gold rose before the expiration of this time contract, the broker would gain; if it fell, the broker would lose; but, whatever the gain, the bank was to get no part of it, whilst it would have to stand the loss if the broker could not. Such an extraordinary undertaking on the part of the bank agent was made, so far as we can learn, on the following grounds:—First, that the broker's account was a good one; second, that the broker was expected to meet his liability without aid from the bank, and third, because another bank did similar things with and for another broker. But for the immense fall in gold nothing would, probably, have been heard of this transaction; but the amount of loss on it is so serious that it appears from the *Tribune* the party making the sale is unable to meet it, and the bank in question has been asked to make good its guarantee. This the bank declines to do, on the ground that its agent had no authority to guarantee anybody's transactions nor to make time contracts of the gambling nature of this one. It is alleged that such a guarantee is not authorized by the charter of the bank, and could not be legalized even by the President and directors, who, it need not be added, knew nothing of the transaction till recently. We merely state what we have heard reported on both sides, without wishing to forestall the decision of our courts on a question which may come before them.

— In St. Louis New York exchange is steady at 1-10 dis. buying and par selling.

— Money is still very plenty in Boston, and discounts are easy at 7@12 per cent, according to quality of paper.

— In Cincinnati New York exchange is easy at par buying and 1 10 prem. selling. There was a good supply of currency and money was easy.

— The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* says that the payment of certificates to the public creditors will tend in a measure to a further inflation of the currency, and to an easier money market, since the distribution of these favorite securities among private capitalists will draw out balances, and give a freer use of the capital.

— The Pacific road is being extended to Kansas and will be completed and in full operation to that point by the first of August next. The North Missouri is being extended to the Iowa line; the western branch of the North Missouri, formerly called the Missouri Valley road, is being built from Allen, in Randolph county, through the fertile and productive counties of Chariton, Carroll, Ray, Clay and Platte, to Leavenworth; the Platte county road is being extended from St. Joseph northward to the Iowa boundary.

— The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of opinion that where receipts are made and issued in duplicate, both require to be stamped as original. It is not believed that this opinion will be sustained by the courts in cases where the duplicates constitute one document, and represent but a single transaction.

— The *Journal of Commerce* shows that the total amount of gold on hand at New York at the close of the month of May was larger than at any previous date within the year. The following are the particulars:

Specie in Banks and Sub-Treasury May 1	$[illegible]
Received from California in May	1,257,631
Imported from foreign ports in May	177,073
Gathered in from hoards in May	[illegible]
Supply	$50,914,971
Exported in May	7,945,071
Leaves in Bank and Sub-Treas. June 1, '65	$42,969,900

It will be seen that the gain in May was three millions, making six millions increase since April 1st, and nearly thirteen millions gain since January 1st, when the total deposit in Banks and Sub-Treasury was only thirty millions. The following comparative table is interesting:

In Banks and Sub-Treas. June 1, 1865	$42,969,900
" " 1864	36,564,223
" " 1863	40,164,449
" " 1862	38,297,000
" " 1860	32,590,000
" " 1859	24,700,000

— In Montreal, Sterling Exchange is scarce, and rates are firm at the banks at 10½@10¾ for cash, and on the street 9½@10¼.

— Bank Stocks in Philadelphia, according to the *Ledger*, are sparingly offered, and an offer to buy any considerable amount of one of them would materially advance prices. With the present good credit of Government securities, and the opportunity they afford the banks to make interest on their heavy deposit lines, makes bank shares the most productive of all the various stock investments. We have reason to know, says the *Ledger*, that some of our city banks are now, and have been for some months past, making at the rate of from 25 to 30 ℔ cent ℔ per annum on their capitals, and several others of them at from 15 to 20 ℔ cent. What is equally important in banking, these heavy profits are unaccompanied with losses.

— The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* of the 10th says:

> "The abundance of unemployed funds increases, and there is no difficulty in borrowing any amount on the street at 5 per cent. on call; though the banks quote 6 per cent. There is comparatively nothing doing in discounts, bills having almost disappeared. The rates are nominally 6@8 per cent."

— We find the following in the Philadelphia *Press* of Friday last:

> A correspondent asks how the Government bonds may be kept safely, or recovered if stolen. We reply that bonds may be obtained which are registered in the name of the owner, and neither the interest or principal can then be obtained except by the owner or his duly authorized attorney. These registered bonds are not as negotiable as the coupon bonds, but they are perfectly safe to hold. With coupon bonds the numbers should be preserved. If due notice is given of loss, any sale after such notice if within reach of the buyer, is void, and the owner may recover his property.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY, June 12.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

GOLD.

[illegible]

WHEAT.

[illegible]

SALES AT THE SECOND BOARD.

GOLD.

[illegible]

WHEAT.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30 LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

This Bank will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 U. S. Notes and pay the interest from date of subscription to the 15th of July. These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000; bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum in lawful money, [illegible]

J. A. ELLIS, President.
EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

RUFUS HATCH,
(FORMERLY HATCH & ROGERS,)
BROKER,
No. 55 Exchange Place, New York.
Government Securities, Stock and Gold, Bought and Sold Exclusively on Commission.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, June 12, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 36 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

7-30 LOAN—NEW SERIES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

We have this day received a large supply of the THIRD SERIES bearing date July 15th, 1865, and are prepared to all orders for the same.

Parties desiring to invest can send currency on our season contract, free of charge, from all points east of the Mississippi, and the notes will be sent them free of charge.

IRA HOLMES, Cashier.
Chicago, June 10, 1865.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING June 12.

The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of produce and provisions during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding day last year.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE JUNE 12.

	1865.	1864.
Flour	9,014	6,567
Wheat	58,066	72,453
Corn	104,550	[illegible]
Oats	64,060	33,464
Rye	1,800	835
Barley	400	183
Grass Seed	5,942	1,300
Broom Corn	1,190	[illegible]
Cut Meats	....	6,480
Pork	....	1
Lard	....	600
Tallow	24,907	[illegible]
Butter	18,807	[illegible]
Live Hogs	3,813	4,334
Cattle	869	1,280
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	1	1,099
Lumber	4,989,000	....
Shingles	1,105,000	....
Lath	270,000	....
Salt, bbls	....	5,816

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE, JUNE 12.

	1865.	1864.
Flour	5,861	7,520
Wheat	43,425	261,975
Corn	133,820	304,350
Oats	31,659	74,475
Rye	302	....
Seeds	3,196	....
Broom Corn	10,800	....
Cut Meats	30,600	....
Beef	....	50
Pork	105	3,603
Lard	....	275,000
Tallow	22,300	....
Butter	5,840	....
Live Hogs	3,617	....
Cattle	1,735	....
Hides	116,910	119
Highwines	158	471
Lumber	1,495,000	....
Shingles	744,000	....
Lath	461,000	....
Salt, bbls	1,380	4,765

There was a large attendance on 'Change to-day, and under the advance in gold, the general markets were active and prices ruled higher: but owing to the reception of Lieut. Gen Grant, the hours of business were curtailed.

The Provision market was wholly inactive. There was little or no inquiry for Mess Pork, and scarcely any effort made to sell. Holders were asking $26.50@27.00 for choice brands. The New York dispatches quoted Mess Pork quiet at $27.87½. Prime Mess Pork was neglected and nominal at $19.00@20.00. Sweet Pickled Hams were also neglected. Lard was in rather better request, and we note sales of prime Leaf at 17½.

Highwines were in limited request by alcohol manufacturers, and we note sales of 50 bbls. at $2.02@2.03, but buyers of round lots were generally offering but $2.00, and sellers were holding at $2.05.

More favorable advices from New York, reporting an advance of 5@10c, gave a firmer tone to the market for Spring extras, but White Winters were rather depressed. We note sales of 2,050 brls at $8.25@9.12½ for White Winter, and $6.00@6.40 for Spring extras, $5.50 for Winter supers, and $4.85@5.12½ for Spring supers. There was nothing doing in Red Winter extras.

Owing to the advance in Gold, there was a good speculative demand for Wheat, and the market advanced 1½@3c per bu, with sales of 283,000 bu at $1.19@120 for Extra; $1.16@1.17½ for No. 1 Spring; $1.04@1.05 for No. 2 Spring and 70@75c for Rejected Spring. At the close the extreme prices were not sustained and the market closed firm at $1.17 for No. 1 Spring in store—there being more buyers than sellers at that figure.

There was an active shipping demand for Corn at a decline of ½@1c with sales of 222,000 bu do at 53@54½c for No. 1; 49½@50½ for No. 2 and 42c for Rejected in store; 55½@56c for No. 1 f. o. b.; 54@54½c for No. 1 afloat, and 38c for Rejected by sample afloat. At the close the market was firm at 53½ for No. 1 and 50c for No. 2 in store.

Owing to the favorable advices from Buffalo there was quite a "rampage" in the market for oats, and prices advanced 3@3½c per bu, with sales of 125,000 bu at 44½@47½c for No. 1 in store, 48c for No. 1 afloat and 43c for No. 2 in store—closing firm at 47c for No. 1 in store. For future we hear of 30,000 bu No. 1 at 48c, seller all week.

Rye was quiet at a decline of 1c, with sales of 2,000 bu No. 1 at 57c. No. 2 may be quoted nominal at 55c.

Barley was in better request and somewhat higher, with sales at 58@60c for new No. 2 and 70c for sample lots. A small lot of Barley Malt changed owners at $1 50.

The advance in gold and more favorable advices from New York have stiffened the Grocery market, and there is more firmness on the part of holders. However, there was no decided change in prices. The following dispatch was received at the Grocers' Exchange:

NEW YORK, June 12.

Good Grocers' Sugars 13¼, firm; Prime, scarce, 13½; Porto Rico, 14½; Hard Refined, 18¾; White A, 17½, no stock. Prime Coffee, 22¼ (in gold.) Good Teas firm.

The Dry Goods market was rather quiet to-day, but there was no change in values since Saturday.

There was a good demand for Lake Freights, but the agents were generally above the views of shippers. We note engagements at 4½c for Oats, and 5@5½c for Corn to Buffalo, and 10c for Wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo.

Seeds were quiet and unchanged, with sales at $1.80 for Flax; $1.05@1.25 for Millet; $1.00@1.25 for Hungarian, and $7.25 for Clover.

We hear of little doing in Salt, and report the market quiet at quotations elsewhere. Sale have been made during the week at $1.95 for Saginaw cargoes afloat to arrive.

Beef Cattle were very dull, and under the influence of very unfavorable advices from the East, prices were considerably depressed. The sales were 213 head, at $5.50 for common and $7.37½ for good. Hogs were dull, and 25@37½c lower. The sales were 475 head, at $7.12½ for grass-fed to $7.75 for choice corn fed.

The following dispatches were received on 'Change yesterday:

BUFFALO, June 12.

Wheat very dull at $1.20@1 25 asked. Corn very quiet at 53@55c—sports—no sales. Oats excited at 56c to arrived, now asking 58c. Freights, 15c. Receipts, 113,000 bu Wheat; 139,000 bu Corn; 120,000 bu Oats.

NEW YORK, June 12.

Flour 5@10c better at $6.25@6.50. Wheat 1@2c better at $1.43@1.45. Corn firm at 87c. Oats active at 70c. Pork quiet at $27 37½. Lard quiet at 19½c. Whisky steady. Gold 139½.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain from January 1 to June 10, for four years:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	308,577	354,725	591,345	[illegible]
Wheat	2,342,797	2,361,748	2,872,690	[illegible]
Corn	4,823,877	5,967,556	11,367,547	7,558,338
Oats	3,816,767	2,454,583	2,283,513	818,558
Rye	175,053	248,371	111,237	407,236
Barley	257,695	145,835	144,373	410,701

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	485,513
Wheat	1,526,951	2,883,371	2,078,144	3,687,316
Corn	4,679,856	5,367,295	9,854,821	5,785,146
Oats	3,727,670	1,981,463	2,010,262	637,918
Rye	115,814	122,369	68,396	285,789
Barley	80,046	70,585	38,218	141,989

LATER.

The attendance at the Board of Trade Evening Exchange, last evening, was quite large. Wheat opened strong and active, and continued animated to the close. The advance in gold imparted great buoyancy to the market, and the transactions cover 175,000 bushels at $1.20@1.20½—closing firm at the latter figure. This, as compared with the closing price on 'Change, exhibits an advance of 3¼c.

Oats were rather quiet and did not partake to any extent of the general excitement. The transactions cover 45,000 bushels—the market closing firm at 47c.

Nothing was done in Corn. The following are the sales on call:

SALES AT BOARD OF TRADE EVENING EXCHANGE.

Gold.

[illegible]

No. 1 Spring Wheat.

[illegible]

No. 1 Oats.

[illegible]

During the evening dispatches were received from Gallagher's Exchange, New York, reporting the opening price of gold at 141—closing at 9.10 at 142¼, and the market reported strong and excited.

MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

Receipts and Shipments for the Week—Comparative Receipts and Shipments Since January 1st.

The following tables, which will be of value to all our commercial readers, show the movement in Flour and Grain during the past week, and from January 1st to date, for four years. We are induced to publish them from the fact that a very great interest is manifested both in the East and West, relative to the movement in cereals at this point, which is regarded as the fountain head of the grain trade of the country.

The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain, also source of supply and mode of shipment during the week ending June 10:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE PAST WEEK.

[illegible]

THE CROPS.

[From the Madison Wisconsin State Journal, 9th.]

[illegible] very serious apprehensions that were beginning to be entertained respecting the crops in Wisconsin. The ground is now well soaked with moisture. Wheat and other grains will grow with a vigor and rapidity that will outrun the attacks of the chinch bug, and a remunerative harvest may now be looked for with reasonable certainty.

[From the Whiteside (Ill.) Sentinel.]

Notwithstanding the long drought, crops in this vicinity are reported to be growing finely and to have an appearance of thrift and health seldom seen at this season of the year. Corn and wheat are pronounced to be fine and promise a large yield. Gardens and garden sauce have suffered for want of rain, and unless we get rain ere long will be a total failure.

Wool.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 10th inst.]

The market is unprecedentedly quiet considering the advanced stage of the season. Only a small share of the clip has been sheared; and very little has been bought. The sales that have taken place have been mostly at 30@40c. Buyers, within a day or two, have, with considerable unanimity, fixed upon fifty cents as the outside figure for the best quality. It is easy to see that this price will not move our best clips. The farmers are in too easy a condition to accept a paltry figure and will therefore hold for an advance, which competition among buyers will probably induce, although perhaps not so great an extent as the more sanguine may look for. With the present uncertain condition of trade, the wool problem is rather a knotty one, in whose solution a number of questions will have to enter, among them the importation of goods, as well as the raw material, the price of cotton, and the necessities of the manufacturers. The latter class will most probably surrender the field to the speculators, content to secure enough to meet their current wants at whatever price the market may happen to rule. Upon the whole, we may look for an inactive market for some little time, at least.

[From the Grand Rapids Eagle.]

The wool market for this season's clip is yet very quiet, but little having made its appearance in the market. For medium grades 50 cents is the price now paid.

Michigan wool is quoted in New York at 60@65@70c, according to condition of fleece, which makes more difference in the price manufacturers will pay than the quality of the wool. The farmer who would get the best price for his wool must pay attention to washing and packing. The New York *Economist*, a very valuable authority in wool matters, predicts an upward tendency in the market.

[From the Oshkosh Northwestern.]

There is a slight difference in the price of wool now from what it was one year ago, or even six months since. Not quite a year ago every load of wool that came upon the street was besieged with buyers, and prices ranged from 85c to $1.10. Now the grower is obliged to hunt up buyers, and the prices range from 30 to 35 cents. Kennedy and Viall are the only buyers we know of who are paying the latter figure.

The Lumber Trade—A Combination.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 10th.]

In Chicago there is a combination among dealers to keep prices down, and it is evident from the light transactions and dullness which reigns there that they are being met by the manufacturers fairly and squarely. In this war of factions it becomes a question which has the most capital and endurance. Both are still firm in their views and wide apart. There are undoubtedly many manufacturers of limited means who will be compelled to give in to the combination and sell at present rates. But these are believed to be few, and already there are indications of a scant supply in the market. By far the majority of manufacturers are in condition to hold out and bring dealers to fair and reasonable terms. Indications are that there must be an advance in wholesale rates at no distant day. With such advance the large stock which is now held back will be brought forward, and we may look for increased activity.

Montreal Markets.

MONTREAL, June 9. Laidlaw, Middleton & Co. report Montreal markets as follows: Flour—Receipts 5,176 brls; market inactive with few transactions. Canada superfine at $5.25@5.50; western, wheat, superfine, at $4.90@5.00; No 2 $4.75; fine, $4 50@4 60; extra, nominal; bags quiet. Wheat—A cargo of Milwaukee No. 1 sold at $1 01½. Corn about 55c. Pork—No sales. Butter—Sales at 14@17c. Ashes dull and variable.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1865.

LUMBER—Received 4,984 m; shipped 1,495 m. The receipts to-day were rather light, and with a good demand, prices were well maintained but without any essential change on Saturday's figures. Cargo sales were: cargo schr Roanoke, from Oconto, 150 m ½ strips, balance mill run, at $12.00, from Farnsworth's mills; cargo schr Hamilton, from Cedar River, 135 m strips and boards, from Law & Spaulding's mills, at $13.00; cargo schr Mary, from Menominee, 150 m ½ strips, balance boards from Luddington's mills, at $12.50; cargo schr. Adriatic, from Grand River, 100 m ½ strips, balance boards and timber, at $11.00, by Throop; cargo schr Louisa Ann, from White Lake, 85 m common mill run, from Cone & Frien's mills, at $11.75; cargo schr Minnesota, from Bay Settlement, 120 m ½ strips, balance joists, &c., at $11.50 by O. Brewster; cargo scar Montezuma, from Oconto, 165 m strips and boards at $11.00 from Whitcomb's Mills; cargo schr Gladiator, from Grand River, 60 m ½ strips balance mixed at $10 25 by Irish & Fuller; cargo schr Myrtle, from Menominee, 180 m, over ½ strips, balance boards, gang sawed, at $12.50 by Col. Loomis.

SHINGLES—Received 1,105 m; shipped 744 m. Receipts light and market firm. Sales were: 200 m star shaved at $5.50; 50 m shaved A at $3.00. Sawed A's are firm at $3.50@3.50.

LATH—Are steady at $1.75@2.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ M.	$45.00@50.00
Second Clear, ℔ M.	40.00@45.00
Third Clear, ℔ M.	30.00@35.00
Stock Boards	22.00@28.00
Box or Select Boards	25.00@28.00
Common Boards	15.00@17.00
Fencing	15.00@17.00
Cull Boards	12.00@14.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	38.00@40.00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, dressed	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
SHINGLES—Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M.	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1000	[illegible]
Posts ℔ 100	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY EVENING, June 12.

BEEF CATTLE—Since our last report the receipts and shipments, as compared with 1864, have been as follows:

	RECEIPTS. 1865.	RECEIPTS. 1864.	SHIPMENTS. 1865.	SHIPMENTS. 1864.
Monday	867	1263	1735	[illegible]

The entered sales of beef cattle to-day have been 213, at $5.50 for common to 6.37½ for fair grades. The market opened with about 309 head on sale at the several yards, which comprised those left over from Saturday's sales, and a few late arrivals on Saturday night.

The usual Monday dullness prevailed, and the unfavorable advices from Albany published in this morning's TRIBUNE, caused an additional depression. Although the limited transactions afforded but a poor data for determining the tone of the market there were unmistakable evidences of a revulsion in feeling, even from the depressed tone of last week. The amount of the decline we will not undertake to state, but invite the attention of our readers to our special report from New York to be found on our fourth page. We simply quote the market dull and lower.

Sales to-day have been as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Hickley & Co. sold Hyman & Ruble 21 head, averaging 1,259 lbs, at $7.37½.

Newbury & Co. sold Hyman & Ruble, 100 head, averaging 1,063 lbs, at $6.12½ ℔ head.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Wallwork & Mallory sold Cooley 8 head, averaging 1,175 lbs, at $5.50.

Ansess sold Karr 5 head, averaging 982 lbs, at $5.62½.

Beatty sold Pine 19 head, averaging 1,037 lbs, at $5.50.

Wallwork & Mallory sold Kiernan 40 head, averaging 1,166 lbs, at $6.37½c.

HOGS—Since our last report the receipts and shipments as compared with 1864 have been as follows:

	Receipts. 1865.	Receipts. 1864.	Shipments. 1865.	Shipments. 1864.
Monday	3,813	4,334	3,617	[illegible]

The entered sales have been 475 at $7.12½ for common grass-fed, to $7.75 for good corn fed.

The market, as usual on Monday, opened dull and prices were sensibly lower, but from the inactive character of the market the exact decline can hardly be named, but it may safely be stated at 25@37½c. The lowest sale to-day was by Cooley & Eldridge, at the Sherman Yards, who sold a lot of common grass-fed at $7.12½.

The highest sale was by G. Beatty, at the Fort Wayne Yards. He sold a lot of fine hogs at $7.75.

The entered sales to-day are as follows:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price.
	SHERMAN YARDS.			
Cooley	Pratt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Allerton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	Pratt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snader	Allerton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.			
Cooley & Co.	Swope	56	216	7.50
	FORT WAYNE YARDS.			
Bentley	White	207	228	7.75
Peak	Bowen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.			
Brassfield	Bogart	57	173	7.50

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[All sales of Grain are now made on a basis of [illegible] in accordance with a resolution passed on 'Change, and are so reported by us, unless otherwise specified.]

MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1865.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—were in demand and firm. Engagements were: To Buffalo—Barque Sweeney, Oats at 4½c; [illegible]

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—Are dull and unchanged. [illegible]

ALL RAIL FREIGHTS—Are dull and nominal [illegible]

FLOUR—Received 9,014 brls; shipped 5,861 brls. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received 58,066 bu; shipped 43,425 bu. [illegible]

CORN—Received 104,550 bu; shipped 133,820 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received 64,060 bu; shipped 31,659 bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received 1,800 bu; shipped 302 bu. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received 400 bu; [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal [illegible]

BRAN—Sales were: 20 tons at $15.00 on track, [illegible]

BEANS—There is no inquiry, and the market is nominal.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and almost nominal. [illegible]

BROOMS—Are quiet at the following prices: [illegible]

BUTTER—Received 18,807 lbs, shipped 5,840 lbs. The market continues dull, though there is a slight improvement in the shipping demand. [illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—The market is firm with a fair demand. We quote: [illegible]

CANDLES—There is nothing doing and the market is nominal. We quote: [illegible]

EGGS—The supply is less abundant and prices are higher. Sales were made at 16@17c.

FISH—Whitefish continue very scarce and firm at our figures. Mackerel are declining [illegible]. Other varieties are without change. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 2 hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 3 hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2 hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1 hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2 hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, ℔ hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, ℔ kit	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2	[illegible]
Mackerel, family kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herrings No. 1 pickled ℔ brl	[illegible]
Herrings, dried, No. 1 ℔ box	[illegible]
Herrings, dried, scaled	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ℔ hf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ℔ hf brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, kits	[illegible]
Pollock, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Hake, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Halibut, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Lobsters, ℔ doz, 2 lb cans	[illegible]
Lobsters, ℔ doz, 1 lb cans	[illegible]
Salmon, ℔ kit	[illegible]
Salmon, ℔ hf brl	[illegible]

FRUITS—The market is very quiet and prices are without change, but generally weak. Lemons, however, tend upward. We quote:

Green Apples, ℔ brl, at retail, eating	[illegible]
Green Apples, ℔ brl, at retail, cooking	[illegible]
Lemons, new Malaga	[illegible]
Oranges, new	[illegible]
Cocoa Nuts, ℔ 100	[illegible]
DRIED DOMESTIC FRUITS.	
Dried Apples in brls	[illegible]
Dried Ohio Apples in bags	[illegible]
Blackberries, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, pared, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared ℔ lb	[illegible]
Cherries, ℔ lb (none in market)	
FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Raisins, layers, ℔ box, new	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R.'s, ℔ box, new	[illegible]
Currants, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pine Apples ℔ doz	[illegible]

GREASE—There is little or nothing doing in Grease and the market is quiet and nominal at the following quotations: White Grease [illegible]; Yellow [illegible]; Brown [illegible].

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 1 brl; shipped 158 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: [illegible] 25 brls at $2.03.

HAY—There is little inquiry and no change. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES ON TRACK.

Timothy, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
RETAIL PRICES.	
Timothy, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

HIDES—There is no very active demand and prices are weak, but unchanged. We quote: City Slaughter [illegible]; Green Salted, trimmed [illegible]; Dry Salted, trimmed [illegible]; Dry Flint, trimmed [illegible]; Kipp, Green Salted trimmed [illegible]; Calf, Green [illegible]; Deacon Skins [illegible].

LEATHER—The market continues inactive and prices rule weaker, except in French stocks which are held firm. We revise our list and quote:

HEMLOCK. [illegible]

OAK. [illegible]

OILS—The market is rather inactive, and prices somewhat changed. We quote: Linseed Oil, raw, round lots [illegible]; Linseed Oil, boiled 1.10; Olive Oil ℔ gal [illegible]; Whale Oil, W. B. [illegible]; Bank Oil [illegible]; Lard Oil, pure [illegible]; Machine Oil [illegible]; Sperm Oil [illegible]; Lubricating Oil [illegible]; Neatsfoot oil [illegible]; Castor Oil [illegible].

CARBON OIL—There is very [illegible]. Benzole has advanced 5c. We quote: Best White Oil per brl [illegible]; Benzole per gal [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Received to-day [illegible]; to-day, 30,600 lbs cured meats and [illegible]. The market to-day was quite inactive, and of transactions the market was nominal. Mess Pork—Very little inquiry and nominal at [illegible]. Prime Mess Pork—Nominal at [illegible] transactions. Sweet-Pickled Hams—Nominal at [illegible]. Lard—Demand more active. Sales—[illegible] Kettle at 17c; 54 tcs prime Steam at 17½c.

POULTRY—There is really no demand, and we quote dull at: Live Chickens, per doz [illegible]; Live Spring Chickens [illegible]; Live Turkeys, per lb [illegible].

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Marine.

[illegible]

Dr. Acton,

Consulting Physician, Room 3 [illegible] Block, Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois, opposite the Court House, having thirty four years experience, guarantees to effectually cure Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Buboes, Stricture, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Eruptions, secondary and tertiary symptoms and all diseases resulting from infection, irregular habits or debility. The worst and most inveterate cases restored to perfect health. Medicine sent to patients free from observation. Correspondence confidential. Letters covering two stamps directed to Post Office Box 1488, giving a description of the disease, promptly answered and terms made known.

Quantity vs. Quality.—Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.—The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity—and large doses of medicine—Err.

Doctor Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. GO TO HIM, and not suffer that HORRIBLE DISEASE to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made PRIVATE DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession both here and abroad, as being the most skilled specialist here and a thorough master of all Sexual Diseases. If all others fail don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential. Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 164, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

Schilberg's German Ointment.

Warranted a sure cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, Old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. Sole proprietor, F. SCHILBERG, 93 Bowery, New York. For sale at J. H. REED & CO'S, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

Ladies, Married or Single,

Wishing to learn something of importance, should send for a circular. With my experience, I am confident that no lady (and certainly no married lady,) should fail to obtain this information. As this does not concern the opposite sex gentlemen are requested not to answer. Address, in confidence, inclosing two stamps for particulars and return mail, or send $1 for particulars, &c., in full, Mrs. J. H. FOSTER, Drawer 6319, Chicago, Illinois.

Not a few of the Worst Disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Numerous remedies for these complaints have been brought before the public, and used with varying success, as they generally contain some curative qualities. But unfortunately for the afflicted, they are of little efficiency. For often they only modify disease and do little towards perfecting a radical cure. But the Great Internal Remedy, Johnson's R. Compound, effectually banishes the disease from the system. It is beyond a doubt the surest and most speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, &c., ever used. It has gained the patronage and favor of persons of every rank, and the demand is steadily increasing. It is a priceless remedy to those afflicted. Sold by Druggists everywhere. For sale by Burnham & Van Schaack, 16 Lake St., Chicago, and Druggists generally.

A Clear, Smooth Skin and beautiful Complexion follow the use of Helmbold's Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. It removes black spots, pimples, and all eruptions of the skin.

A Crown of Glory.

Every man, woman and child who has used
STERLING'S AMBROSIA
Is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over the world.
IT IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE.
It Cures Itching of the Head.
It Makes New Hair Grow on Bald Heads.
It Prevents the Hair from Falling Out.
It Renders the Hair Soft and Glossy.
Cleanses the Scalp. Cools the Heated Brow. Removes Dandruff. Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Baldness. Insures Luxuriant Locks. Inclines Hair to Curl. Supersedes Wigs. Kills Hair Eaters. Good effect apparent at once.
TO THE LADIES WE SAY,
the Ambrosia will suit you to a T. Elegantly put up. Delicately Perfumed. Patronized by Opera Singers and Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes or cartons, containing two large bottles: No. 1 for morning—No. 2 evening.
THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT,
STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the best, most agreeable and effective toilet article in the world. To prove this try a carton. ☞ Sold by Druggists.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING CO.,
215 Fulton street, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations, on the reputation attained by Helmbold's genuine preparations.

Upham's

HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth [illegible]

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever. [illegible]

Exactly what you Want.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE [illegible]

Why injure the Complexion by Powders [illegible]

Dr. Bell's Office

[illegible]

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu [illegible]

The Young Man's Friend.

[illegible]

To Purify, Enrich the Blood and Beautify the Complexion, use Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. [illegible]

Legal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to a decree of the [illegible]

Transportation

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF OHIO will, during the present season, run their well-known Line of
First-Class Screw Steamers
Regularly between Chicago and Ogdensburg, Oswego and Cape Vincent, carrying freight and passengers with
PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
[illegible]
TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.
AGENTS.
J. MYERS, No. 3 Astor House, New York.
[illegible]
J. S. HOWE, Chicago.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ via HAVANA. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. [illegible]
JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

THOROUGH-BRED STALLION
FRANCE.
[illegible]

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.
[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

Dr. Acton,

[illegible] Physician, Room 2 [illegible] Block, [illegible] streets, Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] Court House [illegible] years experience [illegible] Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Spermatorrhoea, Impotence [illegible] diseases resulting from [illegible] Letters [illegible] directed to Post Office Box [illegible]

Quantity vs. Quality.—Helmbold's Extract [illegible]

Doctor Bigelow

Is the only Physician or Specialist now in the city that can be safely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer that horrible disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made PRIVATE DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession both here and abroad, as being the most skilled specialist here and a thorough master of all Sexual Diseases. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential. Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 164. Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla

Cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

Schilberg's German Ointment.

Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, Old Wounds, scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. Sole proprietor, F. SCHILBERG, 93 Bowery, New York. For sale at J. H. REED & CO'S, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

Ladies, Married or Single,

Wishing to learn something of importance, should send for a circular. With my experience, I am confident that no lady (and certainly no married lady,) should fail to obtain this information. As this does not concern the opposite sex, gentlemen are requested not to answer. Address, in confidence, inclosing two stamps for particulars and return mail, or send $1 for particulars, &c., in full, Mrs. J. H. FOSTER, Drawer 6319, Chicago, Illinois.

Not a few of the Worst Disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Numerous remedies for these complaints have been brought before the public, and used with varying success, as they generally contain some curative qualities. But unfortunately for the afflicted, they are of little efficiency. For often they only modify disease, and do little towards perfecting a radical cure. But the Great Internal Remedy, Johnson's R. Compound, effectually banishes the disease from the system. It is beyond a doubt the surest and most speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, &c. ever used. It has gained the patronage and favor of persons of every rank, and the demand is steadily increasing. It is a priceless remedy to those afflicted.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

For sale by Burnham & Van Schaack, 16 Lake st., Chicago, and Druggists generally.

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It Renders the Hair Soft and Glossy.

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Beware of Counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations, on the reputation attained by Helmbold's genuine preparations.

Upham's

HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price 50 cents a bottle.

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, &c. Price 50 cents a box.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price $1 a package.

UPHAM'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC is warranted to cure any case of Chills and Fever, no matter how long standing. Price $1 a box.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER will remove the hair from low foreheads in five minutes, without injury to the skin. Price $1 a bottle.

DR. LA PORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Nervine and Rejuvenating Remedy, restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from impaired Spinal Energy, Nervous Debility, etc., arising from whatever cause. Price $1 a package.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box.

Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars sent free.

LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Western Agents.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever. Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Exactly what you Want.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, known and used over 20 years. Daily increasing in public favor. Complete in one bottle. No wash. No trouble. Does not crock or stain. Produces a lustrous black, or brown, as desired. Does not injure the hair. Price, 75 cents. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Why Injure the Complexion by Powders and Washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

Dr. Bell's Office

For the treatment of diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Spleen, and all Nervous Diseases, and all Chronic and eruptive affections, and all diseases peculiar to females, is in McCormick's Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Room 16 upstairs. A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. L. BELL, M. D.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the Great Diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The Young Man's Friend.

Let every man be his own Doctor. This is the name of a Box of Medicines prepared by an eminent Physician in Cincinnati. It contains a preventative and cure for all private diseases, with directions how to treat each case, therefore with the Young Man's Friend in your possession, you have the full directions and medicine for the treatment of yourself and friends. It is for sale by Druggists everywhere. Ask for the Young Man's Friend.

To Purify, Enrich the Blood and Beautify the Complexion, use Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

Legal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Chicago, in the case of Henry T. Helm [illegible] vs. Tertius W. Wadsworth, et al. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignees of the late firm of Wadsworth & Wells, of Chicago, will on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1865, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing from day to day until all are sold, sell to the highest and best bidders for cash, all of the remaining assets of said firm, held by them by virtue of an assignment dated the 16th day of October, A. D. 1861, consisting of uncollected notes, accounts, judgments and other securities, also divers parcels of real estate, situated in this and the adjoining States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Indiana. Sale to take place at the office of the assignees, 17 Cobb's Block, [illegible]

JOHN F. R[illegible]NSON,
CHAS. F. [illegible]
HENRY T. HELM,
Assignees.

Transportation

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF OHIO will, during the present season, run their well-known Line of

First-Class Screw Steamers

Regularly between Chicago and Ogdensburg, Oswego and Cape Vincent, carrying persons and property with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

This Line connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroads for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between Cape Vincent and New York; and at Oswego with a line of first class Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, forming a daily line between Boston, New York, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Oswego and Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

AGENTS.

J. MYERS, No. 2 Astor House, New York.
O. [illegible], No. 24 Pearl street, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 7 State street, Boston.
GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburg.
A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent.
CHAS. ELLISON, Oswego.
PELTON, FRENCH & CO., Cleveland.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo.
E. B. MATHEWS, Detroit.
C. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
N. J. HOWE, Chicago.
JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, Chicago.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ via HAVANA.—The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side wheel steamers from New York, commencing June 15th, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. Turner, on the 15th of each month. VERA CRUZ, Capt. M. Gregory, on the 1st of each month. For particulars, inquire of CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent on the preferred stock of this Company, payable (free the government tax) at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall street, New York, on and after the 20th day of June, to all holders as shown by the Company's books at the close of business on the 15th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed on the afternoon of the 15th, and will re-open on the morning of the 21st of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

THOROUGH-BRED STALLION

FRANCE.

This beautiful son of [illegible] will [illegible] the coming season at Desplaines on the farm of [illegible] McPherson. For pedigree, description, &c., see bills which will be furnished by the subscriber, or Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary of the Driving Park Association.

The finest of tame pasturage, with water and shade in the fields.

Mares delivered at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Cattle Yards will be carefully sent to the farm.

NOTICE.

SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1865.

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale. [illegible] The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

The mules in the armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee, and of Georgia, include probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accustomed to armies in all weathers [illegible] and are thoroughly broken and hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being handled by soldiers.

[illegible] will NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE, and such opportunities [illegible] will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General.

ST. CLAIR'S HALL.

KENOSHA FEMALE SEMINARY.

This institution, a first-class school for girls, situated in the city of Kenosha, Wisconsin, will open (D. V.) on Thursday, the 15th of June, 1865.

Visitor—The Bishop of Wisconsin. Principals—Rev. E. H. CRAWFORD and Miss SARAH COX.

References in Chicago: Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Rev. Dr. Bishop, Rev. Clinton Locke, the Editors of the "Northwestern Church," and Editor of "Chicago Journal."

For circulars containing terms, &c., address Mrs. E. H. CRAWFORD, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Banking and Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

Have Removed from No. 22 William Street to

Nos. 94 Broadway and Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

Orders for the Purchase and Sale of

GOVERNMENT

and other Securities executed on the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight or after ten days notice.

New York, May 1, 1865.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL

BANK OF NEW YORK

No. 80 Broadway, four doors from Wall street.

Dealers in every description of GOVERNMENT SECURITY. All sizes of

7-30s

Constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

This Bank allows to Banks and Bankers throughout the country FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & Co., BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

We draw at sight, and at sixty days, on LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, and all other principal cities of Europe.

Parties opening current accounts, may deposit and draw at their convenience, the same as with the CITY BANKS, and will be allowed interest on all balances over ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum. Orders for the purchase or sale of various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, executed on Commission.

Business Cards.

W. T. SHUFELDT, KRAEFFT & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. F. CROSKEY,

DISTILLERS OF

Alcohol, Pure Spirits, Whiskies and

COLUMBIAN GIN.

Office 51 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO

(Established in 1856.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in Dried Fruits.

221 South Water-st., Chicago.

Lead Mining Company.

PENINSULA LEAD MINING COMPANY

OF MISSOURI.

Capital - - $1,000,000,

IN 200,000 SHARES—$5 EACH.

Organized under a Special Act of the Missouri Legislature, Passed Feb. 10, 1865.

President,

J. W. FOSTER .... Chicago

Directors,

THOMAS S. DICKERSON .... Chicago
FRANK STURGES .... "
DAVID W. IRWIN .... "
OLIVER H. LEE .... "
SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD .... "
JOHN W. FOSTER .... "
ELON G. PRATT .... St. Louis
JAMES S. THOMAS .... "
AARON W. FAGIN .... "

Treasurer,

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

Of the firm of Dickerson, Sturges & Co., 129 Randolph street, Chicago.

Secretary,

ALFRED CLAPP, 42 Pine street, St. Louis.

THE PENINSULA LEAD MINING COMPANY is organized under a special act of the Legislature of Missouri, approved February 10, 1865, which is exceedingly liberal in its terms, authorizing the said Company to buy, sell, hold and convey real estate in every part of the State, for the period of twenty years, without limitation or control.

The properties thus far secured, consist of the following tracts, situated in the heart of the famous Lead Region of Franklin county, viz:

[illegible]

All in Township 41 North, Range 1 West of the 5th principal Meridian.

These properties are all paid for, and conveyances in fee simple have been made to the President and Directors, in trust for the Shareholders of the Company.

These lands were carefully selected by men thoroughly acquainted with the lead region, at a time when the mining interest of Missouri was at its lowest ebb, and all property was held by a precarious tenure. Every one of these tracts is underlaid by the lead bearing limestone, and "mineral" enough, in former years, has been taken out to pay the entire purchase money many times over.

The separate reports of Messrs. Foster and Swallow, whose experience in the lead districts of the Northwest is not surpassed by that of any other geologists fully confirm what we have stated as to the mineral character of these lands.

In addition to this, the Company have other bonded tracts which will be secured, if the report of the geologist is favorable. They have, too, an organized system of exploration extending to every part of the State. The Secretary has not less than 1,500 reports relating to the mineral deposits of the various sections of the region; so that it will be seen that the scope of the Company will embrace other objects than the mining of lead on the particular tracts thus far secured.

That Missouri is rich in mineral resources, including a greater variety of minerals than is found in any other State, such as iron, lead, zinc, copper, cobalt and nickel, is proved by her whole mining history, extending over a period of more than half a century. Hitherto, under a system of slave-labor, little systematic mining has been done; but a new era has dawned. Foreign capital is flowing into the State; the abandoned mines—abandoned not on account of exhaustion, but from anarchy and misrule—are being secured, and everything indicates that she is about to enter upon a career of prosperity hitherto unexampled.

The capital stock of the Company is ample for these objects. The stock is all paid in, and 20,000 shares of the par value of $5 each, are set aside for working capital, which will be sold only by the Treasurer at such prices as may be fixed upon by the Directors.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, June 7th, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 11 A. M. SATURDAY, June 17th inst., for the construction of Sewers in the City of Chicago, in accordance with specifications here on file, and open to the inspection of bidders.

The bids must be accompanied with the usual bond, and addressed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposal for Sewers." The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING A TUNNEL UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, May 29th, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office till 11 a. m., June 15th, for constructing under the South Branch of Chicago River, on Washington street, a Tunnel with three passage ways of stone and brick masonry, with concrete foundations.

The Tunnel under the river is to consist of three passage-ways, the outside ones to be each 11 feet wide and 15 feet high, the middle one 18 feet wide and 15 feet high. The middle passage way to terminate near the river, on each side, in stairways up to the street. Between the stairways and the ends of the covered portion of the Tunnel, the three passage-ways are to be reduced to one, varying from 24 to [illegible] feet in width, and from [illegible] feet to [illegible] feet in height. The whole length of the covered portion of the Tunnel is to be about 1,450 feet.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 12th of June. Proposals must be directed to the "Board of Public Works," indorsed "Proposals for River Tunnel." The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, June 10, 1865.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that the alleys, (one running from Madison [illegible] street to State street and [illegible] from Dearborn street to Monroe street) in Block one hundred and [illegible] School Section Addition to Chicago, be curbed, filled and planked; said work to be done [illegible] superintendence of the Board of Public Works and that the sum of three thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven [illegible] dollars be assessed upon the real estate deemed benefited by the improvement so ordered, according to the provisions of the Revised Charter as amended in such case [illegible]

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works will meet at Room No. 15, in the Court House, in said city, on the 19th day of June A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., to assess the amount directed as aforesaid [illegible] Council to be assessed on the real estate [illegible] by the said contemplated improvement.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CITY BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, June 9, 1865.

The City of Chicago will pay immediately the July interest on each of the City Bonds as shall be presented at my office before the 20th instant. The interest on bonds not so presented will be paid in New York [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL,
City Comptroller.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL IMBROGLIO.

Official Documents in the Case of Rev. Dr. Cracraft.

THE BISHOP OF OHIO VS. BISHOP OF ILLINOIS.

Important Correspondence Between Bishop McIlvaine and Bishop Whitehouse.

GALESBURG, Ill., June [illegible], 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A paper published in Chicago and called the *Northwestern Church*, in a recent paragraph professing to correct what is considered erroneous statements as to the clerical position of the Rev. Dr. Cracraft, itself seeks to convey a wholly false impression in regard to the official action of Bishop McIlvaine. These statements have not been confined to its own columns. Publicity, and a certain degree of credit, have been given to them in consequence of their being copied into the Chicago *Times*. The vestry of Grace Church, Galesburg, would therefore give to the public, through your columns, the official documents in this case, connecting them with such a slight thread of narrative as may be necessary for their comprehension. It will be seen that Bishop McIlvaine regards the action of Bishop Whitehouse as simply an outrage, and that Judge Hoffman of New York, the highest authority in this country on matters of canon law, holds it to be wholly illegal.

The first communication from Bishop Whitehouse to the Vestry, of date October 1st 1864, after reciting certain charges against Dr. Cracraft, and stating that he had requested the Bishop of Ohio to remand Dr. C. to his jurisdiction for ecclesiastical inquiry, proceeded as follows: "Under these circumstances I trust that you will appreciate the propriety that Dr. Cracraft should cease to officiate in Grace Church. If Dr. Cracraft shall continue to officiate within my diocese, I shall feel it my duty to admonish him, and forbid him to officiate in this diocese, until I am satisfied of his innocence, or he has been acquitted on trial according to Title II. Canon III. §II."

Although it was impossible to mistake the intent or meaning of this language, the Vestry thought it best to go on as usual, and wait for further developments. In the mean time Dr. Cracraft was peremptorily silenced, by a communication bearing date November 29th, 1864, and which was the *first* communication of any kind whatever, addressed by the Bishop to him, from the time he began to preach in Galesburg. That communication was as follows:

"Rev. J. W. Cracraft, D. D.:

"DEAR SIR—I am informed, upon evidence satisfactory to me, that you continue to officiate in Grace Church, Galesburg, notwithstanding my letter to the wardens and vestry of that church under date of October 1, 1864.

"This proceeding on your part, leaves me no alternative except to take the course indicated in my letter, in the event of your continuing to officiate in my Diocese.

"I therefore now, under the provisions of Tit. II., Can. III., Sec. II., forbid you to officiate in this Diocese, until I am satisfied of your innocence, or you 'be acquitted on trial,' in the matters for which you have been remanded for ecclesiastical inquiry, to the Diocese of Ohio, in which you canonically have your residence.

"Respectfully yours,
"HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
"Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.
"Chicago, Nov. 29, 1864."

This communication came to the hands of Dr. Cracraft, in the presence of several members of the vestry, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 3rd of December, 1864. He was under appointment to preach the next day, and as it was then too late to recall said appointment, it was decided, on consultation, that he should meet the congregation the next morning, hold the usual morning service, and then announce to them the order of the Bishop, and that the church would, for the present, be closed. This was done, and Dr. Cracraft did not again officiate in this diocese until the 21st of May, 1865, nor until all the proceedings hereinafter detailed, had taken place.

The holding of that morning's service was subsequently made the ground of a fresh charge by Bishop Whitehouse to Bishop McIlvaine against Dr. Cracraft, and is discussed by the last-named Bishop in his communication published herewith.

The charges against Dr. Cracraft had not been acted upon up to this date, in consequence of the absence of Bishop McIlvaine in Europe. He returned about the first of December, 1864, and proceeded to take action upon them by referring them in conformity with the canons of the Diocese of Ohio, to the standing committee of that diocese, and giving notice thereof to Dr. Cracraft. The charges were nine in number. But *four* were made in the letter of October 1st from Bishop Whitehouse to the Vestry, but they seem to have subsequently grown to *nine*. On these charges, after due investigation, the standing committee of the Diocese of Ohio made to Bishop McIlvaine a report, in which six charges were ignored as being either unsustained by evidence, or, if true implying no violation of the canons, and three were presented as a ground for trial. The following is a brief summary:

1. Preaching Politics. (Ignored by Stand. Com. of the Diocese of Ohio.)
2. Preaching in a Congregational Church without using Prayer Book or vestment. (Not considered ground of presentment by said committee.)
3. Officiating, after notice from Bishop Whitehouse to the Church Wardens, that Dr. Cracraft was not a Presbyter of his diocese. (No notice to Dr. C., therefore not considered ground of presentment by said committee.)
4. Indecorous language and manner after reading Bishop Whitehouse's prohibition. (Unsustained by evidence—positively disapproved.)
5. Discourteous and improper language in a letter published in the Chicago TRIBUNE. (Not found by the committee to be ground of presentment.)
6. Attempting to create schism and rebellion in the Diocese of Illinois by refusing to attend the Convention of said Diocese. (Ignored by said committee.)
7. Officiating as Rector of Grace Church, Galesburg, *two days* over the time allowed by Canon, without presenting Letter Dimissory. (Confession and presentment.)
8. Officiating without obtaining from Bishop Whitehouse certificate of transfer. (Confession and presentment.)
9. Violating Bishop Whitehouse's prohibition by officiating *once*. (Confession and presentment.)

A copy of the report was duly forwarded by Bishop McIlvaine to Dr. Cracraft, whether he desired to admit or traverse the charges on which presentment was made. As neither Dr. Cracraft nor his friends had, at any time, denied that he had violated the *letter* of the canons on which these charges were founded, he at once addressed to Bishop McIlvaine a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"GALESBURG, Feb. 8, 1865.

"To the Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio:

"The undersigned having received from you a copy of a paper on which he is presented for trial by the standing committee of the Diocese of Ohio, on three several charges, desires to be considered as herein confessing the truth of the facts alleged in said charges, that is to say:

"Under charge I the undersigned, interpreting the word 'reside' (used in the specification to that charge) as referring to the time when he commenced his public services in Grace Church, Galesburg, Ill., as a Rector of the same, confesses that he did so reside in the diocese of Illinois for more than six months, viz.: from March 28th, 1864, to September 30th, 1864, without presenting letters of transfer from the diocese of Ohio, with which he continued to be canonically connected.

"Under charge II, the undersigned confesses that he did officiate as Rector or minister for said church for the period above mentioned, without obtaining from the ecclesiastical authority of said diocese of Illinois the required certificate of transfer and regular standing.

"Under charge III, the undersigned confesses that on Sunday morning, December 4, 1864, he did publicly officiate in said church, by reading the service and preaching a sermon, after having received, the day previous, a letter from the Bishop of Illinois, formally prohibiting him from officiating any more in said diocese.

"(Signed) "J. W. CRACRAFT."

Soon after the receipt of this letter, to wit: on the 13th of February, 1865, Bishop McIlvaine addressed to Dr. Cracraft the following note and admonition, which was duly received by the latter through the mail, and which can not be read without increasing the admiration already so widely entertained, both within and without the pale of his own church, for its distinguished writer:

"DIOCESE OF OHIO, February 13, 1865.

"To the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, *Presbyter of the Diocese of Ohio, residing in that of Illinois:*

"It is provided in Canon I. of this Diocese, entitled '*Of the trial of a Clergyman not being a Bishop*,' (section 5,) that 'If a Clergyman presented (for trial) shall before the appointment of a Board for his trial, confess the truth of the facts of which he is accused, the Bishop may immediately proceed to pass sentence.'

"In a communication received from you dated February the 8th, you have confessed the truth of the facts alleged in the three charges of the Presentment recently made by the Standing Committee of this Diocese, for your trial before an ecclesiastical court. In pursuance therefore of the above recited Canon, I herein pronounce the sentence which the facts so confessed seem to demand.—The sentence is, that you receive a formal *admonition*, in writing, from your Bishop, which admonition I now proceed to administer:

"ADMONITION.

"The first charge in the presentment is that of violation of Canon 12, Title I, Sec. VII. which requires that a minister removing within the jurisdiction of any Bishop, shall present to him *Letters of Transfer*. In the fourth paragraph of the same section, it is made the duty of all ministers, (with certain exceptions not affecting the present case,) to present such letters whenever they so remove, and *remain there for the space of six months*.' There are thus allowed six months during which a minister, having so removed, may omit to present letters of transfer without violation of the Canon.

"It is charged that you did reside in the Diocese of Illinois for more than six months, viz: from March 28th to September 30, 1864, without presenting letters of transfer; and you have confessed that, interpreting the word 'reside' as referring to your entrance upon, and continuation in, the discharge of the functions of rector of Grace Church, Galesburg, you did reside as charged; these functions having commenced on the 28th of March and been continued to the 30th of September, the date of the letter wherein the Bishop of Illinois made formal complaint of the same to the ecclesiastical authority of this Diocese. It thus appears that when the complaint was made, accompanied by the request that for that and other causes, you should be remanded to this Diocese for trial, your term of residence in the Diocese of Illinois had exceeded the six months allowed as above, by the space of two days. There is no evidence that prior to the 28th of March you had made your residence in Illinois in any proper sense.

"In estimating the amount of your fault, as confessed, you are entitled to the benefit of the consideration that prior to the complaint made by the Bishop of Illinois, as above stated, you had received from him no notification or complaint calling your attention to the matter.

"Under these circumstances, I consider that while the *residence* of two days only, beyond the six months allowed, was a real violation of the Canon, it was so brief and is so easily accounted for without the supposition of any evil spirit or intent (of which no evidence has been offered) that beyond the remarks now made, it calls for no further attention.

"The second charge is that of violation of section 2, of the same Canon, which provides that 'no minister removing from one Diocese to another shall officiate as the Rector, stated minister or assistant minister of any parish of the Diocese to which he removes until he shall have obtained from the ecclesiastical authority of such Diocese a certificate of transfer and of regular standing.' It is charged, and you have confessed, that without having obtained that certificate, you did officiate as Rector or Minister of Grace Church, Galesburg, in the Diocese of Illinois, from March 28 to September 30, 1864.

"In estimating the violation of canon law thus [illegible] consideration that this precise form of violation of canon-law is not uncommon in the Dioceses of our church, and has never, so far as I know, until the present instance, been made ground of complaint with a view to judicial proceedings. It seems to have been not uncommon in the Diocese of Illinois, as late as the time of this complaint. This appears from the copy of a letter placed in evidence before the Standing Committee of this Diocese from the Rev. L. P. Clover, Rector of St. Paul's, Springfield, Ill., and a number of the Standing Committee of that Diocese, addressed to the Secretary of that Committee, under date of October 22, 1864, wherein the writer states his reasons for not concurring in certain proceedings of said committee with reference to the Parish of Grace Church, Galesburg. In that letter, the writer said: 'So did I most innocently, and certainly without any design of disregarding canons or displeasing the Bishop, or any one else, violate Sec. 3 of Can. X.' (I suppose he refers to the Canons of Illinois,) 'and the Canons of the Gen. Convention, by assuming the [illegible],' (the rectorship of St. Paul's Springfield,) 'without a certificate from the Bishop. If my memory serves me, that section of the canon has never yet been complied with.' (I suppose he means *in his case*.) 'and my impression is that if the question were mooted, it would be found that a large number of the clergy now in the Diocese have never complied with it.' Under such circumstances, you are not blameworthy in having supposed that such violation of the Canon was not regarded in the Diocese of Illinois, or elsewhere, in the light of a criminal offense, more especially as there is no assertion, but on the contrary, there is the denial, that at any time, during the period between the commencement of your services and the complaint made by the Bishop of Illinois, did you, or the wardens of the parish, receive from him any monition or notification that your services were objected to by him.

"Taking into view these alleviating considerations, and finding nothing in the evidence accompanying the complaint to distinguish this case from violations of the same Canon which, as stated above, have never been treated as criminal, or as calling for judicial proceedings, I see no reason for further censure than to say, that while there is no evidence of your having been actuated by any insubordinate or contumacious spirit or intent, you did officiate for more than six months in violation of a salutary and important canon of the church; that such violation might reasonably have been the ground of an official communication on the part of the Bishop of Illinois, pointing out the nature of the proceeding, and requesting that it be discontinued, with intimation of consequences in case of continuance; that the frequency of similar instances, however it may palliate the violation, does not justify it; and finally, that it will be your duty, and I trust your determination, hereafter punctually to comply with the canonical requirement referred to.

"The third charge, of *Disregard of rightful Episcopal authority*, specifies that on Sunday morning, Dec. 4, 1864, you officiated in Grace Church, Galesburg, by reading the service and preaching a sermon, after having received, the day before, a letter from the Bishop of Illinois prohibiting you from officiating any more in said Diocese.

"The facts stated you confess.

"In estimating the amount of guilt involved, certain circumstances must be considered. In the evidence before the standing committee, there was a document signed by five vestrymen of Grace Church, one of whom is the Senior Warden, and also by the Secretary of the vestry, in which it is stated that the Bishop's letter of prohibition was handed you about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon; that public notice had been given of the usual service on the day following; that after reading the letter in the presence of the Senior Warden and the Secretary of the vestry who were present when it was received, you stated your intention of compliance; that those gentlemen urged the propriety of holding service the next morning on the ground that the congregation would be present as usual, as it was impossible to give information in time to prevent them; that you were reluctant to seem to disregard 'even the letter of the command,' but finally consented to hold the services the next morning and take leave of the congregation; that after the services on Sunday morning, you read the Bishop's letter and gave notice that there would be no evening service or any further services until the pending difficulties were in some way disposed of; and that you have not preached or officiated in any way since that morning.

"These facts are important. They show that in that once officiating, after receiving the Bishop's letter, there was no intentional disrespect, or spirit of contumacy. It was *once only*.

"They show that your own disposition was to an obedience that would have prevented *that once*, and that you yielded to the urgency and representations of leading members and officers of the parish. In addition to these considerations, it is due to you to remember that you had serious doubts of the lawfulness of the prohibition; and it is but just for me to say (which I do with the respectfulness with which one Bishop should treat the official acts of another), that according to my understanding of our canons, those doubts were not unfounded. A Bishop's authority so to prohibit is given only in Section 2 of Canon 2, Title II of the Digest, where the reference is exclusively to 'a clergyman come *temporarily* into any Diocese,' '*sojourning*' only therein. But the complaint made by the Bishop of Illinois to me, and under which ecclesiastical proceedings were instituted in this Diocese regarded you, and some of them derived their only force from regarding you as having *removed into* and as being *resident* in his Diocese; and the charges of violation of canons on which you were presented, had reference to canons the exclusive application of which is to Ministers who have *removed* into the Diocese where their conduct is complained of, while being still canonically under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Diocese from which they have removed.

"The Bishop of Illinois in requesting proceedings against you in this Diocese, as being *resident in his Diocese*, could not at the same time proceed against you under a law enacted exclusively for offending Ministers *not residing, but only* '*sojourning*.' For this reason, not to speak of others, I have no alternative but to regard the prohibition as not authorized by the laws of our church, and I think it but justice to you, that being your Bishop I should thus express my judgment. But, nevertheless, it was your duty, when the prohibition was received, to submit to it till the question of lawfulness should be adjudicated by some authority higher than your own. True, you only postponed submission for a single service and for the half of a day, and *that* under influences which gave it the aspect of an error of judgment only; but even that was unwise and wrong.

"Here I discharge the case, and release you from all complaints preferred by the Bishop of Illinois and from all *proceedings* thereon, and regard you as now in *regular standing* as a presbyter in this Diocese; at the same time praying God to give you grace so to labor in the ministry to which you have been called, that in His sight you may be a 'good and faithful servant' and received at last 'to the joy of your Lord.'

"(Signed) "CHAS. P. McILVAINE,
"Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church in Ohio."

While this matter was pending in Ohio, Dr. Cracraft sent to Bishop McIlvaine the sermons preached by him upon political subjects. As the charge founded upon them by Bishop Whitehouse was ignored by the standing committee, it would have been out of place to allude to them in the admonition. Concerning them, however, Bishop McIlvaine addressed to Dr. Cracraft the following letter, which has already been published in the columns of the TRIBUNE, and widely copied by the press:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—I did not feel at liberty, while your case was *sub judice*, to express my sense of the complaint against you, on the ground of political preaching. I have seen nothing in the discourses and parts of discourses which you have sent me, as being all in that direction which you have preached, inconsistent with the propriety of the pulpit, or of a Christian ministry, while all that I have read is highly becoming to the character and duty of a loyal man. I think a congregation may well be content to lose such members as, in these times, and the great cause of our beloved country at stake, could be offended at such utterances, and especially on account of them forsake your ministry and bring formal accusations against you. The same people would have been equally offended had they been present when the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops was read at the last general convention, and with me for writing it. Should you preach on the duty of your people supporting, with their prayers, Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, and the Congress which has lately voted on the emancipation, your sermons would be just as political, and those wise people and loyal would have as much reason to be offended, and yet it would be just what we do every Sunday in the prayers.

It is quite intelligible that different ministers may have different views as to how much a minister should, even in these times, introduce such topics into his sermons; but our church has not been so silly as to make a law against political preaching, or any amount of it an offense, leaving the when and the how much entirely to private judgment. Except in such times as these, I prefer total abstinence, except where the questions go down to the very ground of ordinary morality—such as tribute to whom tribute, and honor to whom honor, obey magistrates, etc.

A man must be a cold-hearted professor of loyalty, indeed, who, in these days of tribulation, can avoid giving utterance to such sentiments as you have preached. Happily, it seems that God is mercifully bringing to a conclusion this terrible war, begun in treason most foul, for the security and extension of a slavery most hateful, continued in a spirit of cruelty, toward prisoners by those who began it, incredible without such evidences as have been accumulated upon us—and I am most thankful to believe to be ended, under God's guiding and over-ruling hand, in the opening of every prison door of the bondage it sought to seal, and in making our nation more united and prosperous than ever. It has been an earthquake; but, like that at Philippi, it has shaken the foundation of the prison, till the very jailor, trembling and excited, asks how he may be saved from the expected ruins.

Yours, affectionately,
CHARLES P. McILVAINE.

On the 9th of March, 1865, Bishop McIlvaine addressed to Bishop Whitehouse a letter in regard to the official action of the latter in the premises. At the same time he sent to Dr. Cracraft a copy of the letter as one of the official documents pertaining to the case. That letter is as follows:

CINCINNATI, March 9, 1865.

To the Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, D. D., &c.:

DEAR SIR: Some time since, I sent you a copy of the report and presentment of the standing committee of this diocese in the case of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, D. D., together with the information that he had confessed the facts alleged in the charges embraced in the presentment, and that, under provision of the canon of this diocese, namely, that in such case the Bishop may proceed to pass sentence, I had awarded the sentence of admonition, and had, in writing, admonished the accused. I also stated that as Dr. C. had thus been purged of the offenses charged, he was restored to regular standing as a presbyter of this diocese. On which being received by you, I think I had reason to expect that the prohibition of Dr. C. to officiate in your diocese, founded on the charges thus disposed of, would be at once removed; especially as, in the terms of it, you said to Dr. C. that it would continue until you should be satisfied of his innocence or he should be acquitted on trial. (Letter of prohibition, Nov. 29, 1864). Now I suppose that when an accused person has received the sentence legally awarded, and that sentence has terminated, he has come into the condition and rights, before the law, of one acquitted on trial.

But Dr. C. complains to me that he had not heard from you with reference to his *status*, and especially whether you regarded him as under the prohibition still or not. I do not consider that he is; nor does he; but I have advised him not to officiate under present circumstances, saying I would write to you, in which advice he acquiesced. I mean that under the supposition that the prohibition was lawfully imposed, I consider it to have been removed by the termination of the sentence. But I do not think it to have been lawfully imposed; and on that head, bound as I am to the just rights of a Presbyter of my Diocese, I desire, respectfully and kindly, to set before you the grounds of my opinion.

"In requesting the authority of this Diocese to remand Dr. C. for trial under certain complaints which you forwarded against him, you proceeded under Section 1 of Canon 3, Title I. In that section, nothing is said as to whether the minister to whom it applies is to be *residing* or only *sojourning*, or may be either, in the Diocese of the Bishop complaining. It is applicable, no doubt, to the case of a minister *residing*. In that application you have used it. In the *grounds* of the complaints, Dr. C. was regarded as having *removed* into and become *resident* in the Diocese of Illinois. For example, in your letter of Sept. 30, you said: "The Rev. J. W. Cracraft, a Presbyter of the Diocese of Ohio, has been for nearly a year past residing in Galesburg, Knox county, in this State, where he has, I am informed, purchased a farm. In February last I learn (though not officially) that he was called as Rector of Grace Church, Galesburg, and has officiated in it, continuously, since that time, exercising its duties and claiming its prerogatives. In all this, he has entirely disregarded all the canonical provisions—has presented no *letters dimissory*, nor had any relation to the ecclesiastical authority as prescribed. I beg to refer you especially to Title I, Canon 12, Sections I, II, III."

On this information you requested the Assistant Bishop of this Diocese (in my absence) to "take measures to remand Dr. C. to his jurisdiction for an ecclesiastical inquiry—" (Here I take the liberty of saying that I suppose the reference above to section 3, was an inadvertence, as that section refers only to alms and contributions at the communion. Probably you intended section VII, which refers to letters of dimissory.)

Now the whole application of the section of the canon thus referred to is, in *terms* to a Minister "*removing from one Diocese to another*," and except on that ground, the complaints made under them had no force or meaning. And on the two charges of violation of canons on which Dr. C. was presented by the standing committee of this Diocese the ground is taken that he had removed to the Diocese of Illinois, and had therefore violated the 2d and 7th sections of canon 12 in each of which the application is confined to the case of a Minister *removing*.

But when, more than a month after, you had thus requested proceedings against Dr. C. as having "resided nearly a year" in your Diocese, you proceeded formally to prohibit him from officiating therein, you took the ground that he was only "*sojourning*." For in your letter of prohibition you said you acted under the provisions of the second section of Canon 2, Title II. Now that section expressly states that its application as being to the case of a Minister who "shall come *temporarily* into any Diocese" under imputation of misconduct; or who, "while *sojourning* in any Diocese" shall misbehave," etc. That section is the only authority for a Bishop to prohibit a Minister canonically under jurisdiction in another Diocese from officiating in his. Now I suppose we both understand *sojourning* as the Dictionaries and the [illegible] use the word, as indicating *temporary* [illegible]. "A sojourner, says Webster, is a [illegible] or traveler who dwells in a place for a time." Dr. Hawks, in his book on the Canons, uses the phrase "*a visiting Clergyman* as equivalent to *sojourning*" in the section before us (page 264.) In your letter to Bishop Bedell, dated a few days after the prohibition, you said: "I consider Dr. C. as *sojourning* within my Diocese." That is, after having, two months previously, brought complaint against him, founded on the declaration that he was *resident* and had been nearly a year; now that his residence is of two months longer continuance, you ascertain that he is not a resident, but only a sojourner, and this brings him under the only law which could authorize you to prohibit his officiating.

Now as Dr. C. could not be resident and sojourning at the same time, and at the same place, and as there is no question about his being resident, it follows that he could not be a sojourner, and hence that you could not proceed against him under that section, and therefore that the prohibition professedly under it, was without authority of law.

But I would respectfully call your attention to another view. The ground alleged for the prohibition, as stated in your letter to Dr. C., is in your words as follows, viz: "That you continue to officiate in Grace Church, Galesburg, notwithstanding my letter to the wardens and vestry of that parish, under date of Oct. 1, 1864." In that letter to the wardens you had said, "The Rev. J. W. C. has violated the canons of the Convention and the Diocese by assuming the situation (of Rector) without a certificate from me. He has presented no letter dimissory, though he has been resident nearly a year and has assumed thus to officiate.

Now, that very officiating and continuing to officiate while *resident*, was one of the chief complaints under which you requested proceedings against Dr. C. in this Diocese. Thus you informed him that the ground of his prohibition, under a law referring only to the case of a *sojourner*, was an offense committed while *resident*, and which could not be committed but by a minister *residing*.

But the point I have now chiefly in view, is this; that after having requested that Dr. C. be put on his trial in this Diocese, for a certain alleged offense, you proceeded, before hearing whether it was to be done or not, and especially before the three months had elapsed, during which (sec. 1, Can. 3, Title II) the case could not come into your hands—you proceeded to punish Dr. C. for that very alleged offense.

Until the ecclesiastical authority of this Diocese had omitted for three months from the date of receiving your complaints, to institute proceedings, the case was entirely out of your hands. But as the matter now stands, Dr. C. has been proceeded against in two Dioceses, as well as under two opposite and incompatible characters; in *this*, at your request; in *yours*, while your request was pending. He has been at the same time under sentence in both—*here*, admonished—*there*, prohibited from officiating. These two cannot both be according to law—independently of the question presented in the former part of this paper.

"But again, the prohibition of Dr. C. was preceded by *no notice*. It is not pretended that *he* received a line from you before he received the prohibition. He continued to officiate, you wrote him, "*notwithstanding your letter to the wardens, &c.*" But that letter was not a notice to him. There was no request that the paper should be communicated to him, nor is there any evidence that it was. True the section, under which you issued the prohibition, required no notice. But supposing the section to have applied (as we have seen it did not) to his case, Dr. C. was entitled according to well known and universally adopted laws of natural justice, to notice, directly and formally addressed to himself, on the ground that a man must not be condemned without a hearing or till opportunity has been given him of being heard in self defense. It would be manifestly contrary to all principles of justice to put a man on trial for charges which have not been made known to him. How much more to punish a man, without trial on such charges. That Dr. C. may be supposed to have known in what light you regarded the conduct for which he was prohibited does not relieve the case. In my view that act was unlawful because without notice.

"I have thus endeavored, as plainly as I could, and yet with all kindness of spirit, to lay before you the grounds on which I contend that the prohibition in question was unlawfully imposed and is null and void, independently of the judicial proceedings which have been made known to you. I shall consider it due to Dr. C. to send him a copy of this letter.

"I remain, Right Rev. and dear sir,
"Your friend and brother,
"CHAS. P. McILVAINE,
"Bishop of the Prot. Ep. Church in Ohio."

"P. S.—In one of your letters to Bishop Bedell, you advert to a supposed case of prohibition to officiate in this diocese. As the clergyman referred to was a resident of Ohio, it will occur to you, under your understanding of the case, as one of precisely the nature of that which I have contended is unlawful, *namely*, prohibiting a *resident* under a law which applies only to a *non-resident*. But you have been misinformed. The clergyman in question had been residing long after the six months allowed, without being transferred to this diocese. I notified him of it, and requested his action accordingly. He did nothing and has not been transferred to this day, though still residing in Ohio. Having long since seen evidences of a disordered mind, which since then have become very manifest, I went no further than privately to signify to the parish clergy, residing nearest to him, that it was inexpedient to invite him to officiate, and that I wished they would not. In some instances those clergymen, understanding me as not prohibiting, considered themselves at liberty, and not seeing the case as strongly as I did, and overcome by kind feelings towards him, did allow him to officiate at some services. They soon became well satisfied of its inexpediency and ceased to do so. The case has never gone further, though it is very likely the venerable brother referred to supposes he has been formally prohibited, and has so represented his position. If so, it is only one out of several instances in which, under his peculiar state of mind, he has misunderstood, misrepresented, and some, receiving his misrepresentations, have misunderstood my course with regard to him. "C. P. M."

Before Bishop Whitehouse replied to this letter, Dr. Cracraft had received from Bishop McIlvaine a Letter Dimissory, and forwarded it to Bishop Whitehouse. The Letter Dimissory was as follows:

To the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese of Illinois:

I hereby certify that the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, who has signified to me his desire to be transferred to the Diocese of Illinois, is a Presbyter in regular standing in this Diocese, and so far as I know and believe, has not, for three years last past, been justly liable to evil report for error in religion or viciousness of life, except so far as, under such terms, may be embraced the charges for which he was recently presented for trial in this Diocese, (and which have been previously made known to you) and from which, after canonical process and the administration of the judicial sentence of admonition, he is now purged and delivered.

(Signed) CHAS. P. McILVAINE,
Bp. of D. of Ohio.

Diocese of Ohio, Feb. 27, 1865.

Bishop Whitehouse did not acknowledge to Dr. Cracraft the receipt of the Letter Dimissory, but on the 10th of April, 1865, addressed to Bishop McIlvaine in reply to the foregoing letter of the latter, bearing date March 9th, the following extraordinary communication in which he acknowledges the receipt of the Letter Dimissory, and returns it to Bishop McIlvaine.

It is proper to state here that at the request of Dr. Cracraft, copies of all the papers laid before the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio, showing what complaints were made against him by Bishop Whitehouse, were furnished to him by Bishop McIlvaine, as an act of simple justice.

"CHICAGO, April 10, 1865.

To the Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the report made to you by the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio, of proceedings in the case of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, with the note appended by yourself, dated Feb. 14, 1865.

I have also received a letter from you dated March 9, 1865, which was forwarded to me while in New York, where I have been from the 8th of last month to the same date in the present.

On my return on Saturday last to the city, I found your favor of March 28th, 1865, inquiring whether your Letter Dimissory in behalf of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft had been accepted by me.

At that time, no Letter Dimissory had been presented, but this morning a gentleman called with a note from Dr. Cracraft covering Letters Dimissory from you, dated Feb. 27, 1865.

In answer to these several communications I beg to say:

That I regret to be compelled to consider the proceedings in the case of the Standing Committee in the Diocese of Ohio, as evasive of the complaint and offenses and leaving reasonable question whether the canon (III Tit. I.) has been properly complied with.

I consider the Rev. Dr. Cracraft as still inhibited from officiating in the Diocese of Illinois, as I am not satisfied of the innocence of said clergyman, or that he has been acquitted on trial.

I respectfully return herewith your Letter Dimissory in favor of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, and decline to accept them, because they are in my judgment seriously qualified as to his standing and character. Very truly,

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

To the foregoing letter of Bishop Whitehouse, Bishop McIlvaine made reply as follows:

CINCINNATI, April 13, 1865.

To the Rt. Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois:

Dear Sir—I have received your communication of the 10th, returning, as not accepted, the Letter Dimissory which I had addressed to you in behalf of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, in order to his being transferred from this Diocese to that of Illinois. You give as your reason for not accepting the Letter, in other words, refusing to receive Mr. Cracraft on the strength of it, the reasons following, namely: "That you consider the 'proceedings in the case by the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio as evasive of the complaint and offenses; and leaving reasonable question whether the Canon (III. Title II) has been complied with." You regard the Letter Dimissory as "seriously qualified as to his (Mr. C.'s) standing and character."

I take no notice of your declaration that Mr. C. is "still inhibited from officiating in the Diocese of Illinois," or of the reason given; because, as I showed you unanswerably in my letter of March 9th, that the inhibition was without the authority of law, and has been from the beginning wholly null and void.

Your reason for rejecting the Letter Dimissory, that it is "seriously qualified as to his standing and character," of course refers to the clause therein in which I declared that "after canonical process and the administration of the judicial sentence of admonition, he is now purged and delivered" from the charges on which he had been presented by the standing committee of this Diocese at your instance. You can maintain your objection that this clause "seriously qualifies" the letter only on the assumption that Mr. C. has not been "purged and delivered," as the clause asserts; in other words, that what I officially declared to you *is not true*. And such position I understand you to take on the ground that you "consider the proceedings in the case of the standing committee of the Diocese of Ohio as *evasive* of the complaint and offenses (sent by you) and leaving reasonable question whether the canon has been properly complied with."

Now, I have three remarks to make upon this:

1. Your charge of *evasion* by the Standing Committee of this Diocese, is offensive and indecorous—so far from its having a shadow of justification, I beg to inform you that in the view of the Committee there was necessity in the nature of your complaint for as much notice as they did take of it; and that in making out the presentment they purposely gave it as much strength, without doing injustice to Dr. C. as the case would bear, with the particular view of leaving you no pretext to charge them with evading the just force of your complaint. If ever the whole matter shall be publicly known, so that it shall be seen what you desired Mr. C. to be presented for and which the Committee did not entertain, as well as what they did, with the evidence sent with the complaint in the several particulars and the circumstances attending all, the wonder will be not that the Committee embraced so little in their presentment, but that they made any presentment at all.

2. My second remark is not that you have constituted yourself a *revisory* power to sit in judgment on the judicial proceedings of this diocese, and to refuse my official declaration of the effect of such proceedings on the standing of Mr. C.,—an usurpation for which you have no warrant; more especially as, being *the accuser* in the proceedings, you thus assume the place also of *final judge*.

3. My third remark is, that in so doing you contradict your own words. In your letter of December 3d, 1864, to the Assistant Bishop of this Diocese, before I had returned from Europe, and when he was acting in my place, you said, "*It will be for your Committee to determine the form and compass of the presentment*," and again in your letter to me of January 9th, 1865, you said, "*By the spirit and letter of the Canons the case becomes your own, and I trust you will give it the attention and sympathy that our brotherhood demands*."

"You did not say that the case became my own, or that it was for the Committee "to determine the form and compass of the presentment" *under the limitation* that it was my own, only so far as I should dispose of it according to your mind, and that the presentment must receive your approval before any proceedings upon it could be valid.

The canon under which you [illegible] to act in refusing the letter dimissory, provides that "If a minister removing into another Diocese shall present a testimonial in the form aforesaid (as Dr. C. [illegible] additional clause in no wise [illegible] it. Note—Canon XII. says the Letter Dimissory "may be in the following words" not shall be.) it shall be the duty of the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese to which he has removed, to accept it, unless the Bishop should have heard rumors that he believes well-founded against the character of the Minister concerned which would form a proper ground of canonical inquiry and presentment; in which case the ecclesiastical authority shall communicate the same to the Bishop of the Diocese to whose jurisdiction the said Minister belongs; and in such case it shall not be the duty of the ecclesiastical authority to accept the testimonial unless and until the minister shall be exculpated from the said charges." (Can. XII., Tit. I., § VII., [3].)

Now in refusing the testimonial or Letter Dimissory, you place the refusal on no rumors alleged, but on the ground of complaints made before and in no connection with a letter dimissory—which complaints had been made at your request the subject of "canonical inquiry"—and some of them adjudged by the legal authority to be not "proper ground of presentment"—while others were treated as such. From the latter, I have officially declared to you that Mr. C. has been, "after canonical process and the administration of the sentence of admonition purged and delivered," and therefore is in regular standing. Hence the canon now quoted gives you no authority to reject the Letter Dimissory. On the contrary, in rejecting it you are violating that Canon and depriving a Presbyter of this diocese of his just right under the laws of the church, of which he has just reason to complain as a grievous injustice and oppression from which it is my duty as his Bishop to protect as far as I can. If ever these matters come before the tribunal of the public opinion of the church, it will be determined, and probably with fairness, who is most amenable to censure, the Presbyter under your complaints or the Bishop under *his*. Of course I am not indifferent to the rights of Bishops under our laws. But I consider the rights of Presbyters just as sacred and valuable to them, and just as carefully to be protected.

On the strength of the above views I send back to you the Letter Dimissory as having been rejected without canonical authority.

I now note your request that I will forward to you "*for examination* all the letters and papers in the case as presented" (by me) "to the Standing Committee of Ohio"—on the consideration that you have no means, at present, of knowing whether those transmitted by you have all reached me, and of some of them you retained no duplicate. If this request embrace any papers but such as you sent, in making and sustaining your complaint, I must respectfully decline it in regard to such papers, and chiefly because you assert the right of revising the proceedings of the Standing Committee upon them. I can consent to nothing that will look in the least as acknowledging any such revisory power. When your papers came I acknowledged the receipt of them. In my letter to you of February 14, 1865, conveying the Report and Presentment of the Standing Committee, I said "all the papers received by me from you, &c., were laid before the Standing Committee, &c."

And now that you may know whether I received all that were sent, I give a list of the papers laid before the Committee.

1. Letters from Bishop Whitehouse to Bishop Bedell, dated Sept. 30, Oct. 17, Dec. 3, and Dec. 7, 1864.
2. Copy of a paper addressed to Bishop Whitehouse, dated Sept. 30, ('64,) and signed by Josias Grant, Mary E. Grant, W. L. Maddock and others,* containing charges against Rev. J. W. Cracraft.
3. A newspaper slip containing a communication from Sidney Myers to Rev. J. W. Cracraft, dated Chicago, Sept. 21, 1864.
4. Part of the Chicago TRIBUNE of October 27th, 1864, containing a letter from Bishop Whitehouse, in answer to Judge Lawrence, in which letter is given that of the Bishop to the wardens and vestrymen of Grace Church, Galesburg, of October 1st, 1864.
5. A part of the Chicago TRIBUNE containing a "letter from the Rev. J. W. Cracraft to the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse."
6. A paper addressed to Bishop Whitehouse, dated October 29th, and signed by Josias Grant and W. L. Maddock, before L. P. Bates, Notary Public.
7. Three depositions, of which the signers severally are W. L. Maddock, Geo. C. Lanphere (as I read the name) and Geo. R. Babcock.

Copies of the letters under No. 1 will be sent you; No. 2 is a copy of which you have the original; of Nos. 3, 4 and 5, they being in print at the office of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, I need not send; of No. 6, a copy will be sent; No. 7 also. These copies will be forwarded as soon as they can be prepared.

I remain, yours very truly.
CHAS. P. McILVAINE.

P. S. I sent a copy of your letter returning the Letter Dimissory to Dr. Cracraft, and as I wish him to know what I think of it, I send him also a copy of this.

To this letter Bishop Whitehouse replied as follows:

CHICAGO, April 24, 1865.

To the Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D:

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 18th, inclosed in which I found returned to me the same Dimissory Letter in favor of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, which I declined to accept, with reasons assigned, under date of the 10th inst. I now send this back to you as simply a misplaced paper, with which I have nothing to do, and which belongs to your custody.

Very truly yours,
HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

With this letter the correspondence between the Bishops has terminated.

On the 13th of May, 1865, Dr. Cracraft addressed to Bishop Whitehouse a letter of which the following is a copy:

To the Rt. Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois:

Sir—The undersigned would make the following representation and declaration, to-wit:

That I came into the Diocese of Illinois in the month of March, 1864, for a permanent residence; that I was about that time invited to officiate in Grace Church, Galesburg, in said Diocese; that in accordance with said invitation I commenced my labors in said church; that in the meantime, and in consequence *primarily* and *mainly* of preaching some sermons upon the obligation of the people to loyalty to the government, particularly at the present time, (which sermons have since been examined by my diocesan, Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and entirely approved by him) I was complained of by certain individuals, and charges were preferred against me, through yourself, to the ecclesiastical authorities of the Diocese of Ohio; that, accordingly, I was remanded to that Diocese for ecclesiastical inquiry; that I was, in the meantime, without authority of law, as my Bishop declares, forbidden to officiate by yourself in this Diocese; that I, though doubting the legality of the prohibition, refrained from officiating for more than five months while the case was pending before the proper authorities in Ohio, and since then; that I passed through the required ordeal in that Diocese, and was declared to be "in regular standing" by the Bishop of the same, and, as such, recommended to your jurisdiction by a letter dimissory, which you refused; that afterwards (notwithstanding Bishop McIlvaine unanswerably, in a letter to you dated April 4th, showed the unlawfulness of your refusal,) you refused again to accept my letter of transfer, thus violating not only an important canon of the church, but also the principle of the unity of the church, and thus leaving me in my standing in the Diocese of Ohio:

Now, therefore, having been pronounced by my Bishop to be a presbyter in "regular standing," after a process of law growing out of charges preferred by you, and inasmuch as your refusal to receive me under your jurisdiction does not vitiate my commission, or forbid the propriety of my preaching the Gospel wherever God, in his Providence shall cast my lot: and it being both my right and my duty, according to my ordination, according to the canons of the Episcopal Church, and, above all, according to the command of Jesus Christ to do so; I, appealing to God, to the Bishops, Clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church to defend the right, hereby notify you that I shall, by the help of God, re-commence officiating on Sunday, the 21st day of the present month, in Grace Church, Galesburg.

(Signed) J. W. CRACRAFT."

Galesburg, May 13, 1865.

We desire to present only one more document, to wit, the professional opinion of Judge Hoffman, of the city of New York, the distinguished author of a work upon Canon Law, and the highest American authority upon questions of this character. That opinion is as follows:

CASE.

The facts and questions submitted by Bishop McIlvaine may be thus stated:

A clergyman owes his canonical obedience to the Bishop of A., where his canonical residence is fixed. He has been for some time personally resident in the Diocese of B. He has there subjected himself to imputations, which resulted in the following charges:

1. For preaching politics.
2. For violating a prohibition of the Bishop of B, against preaching in his diocese.
3. For disrespectful language in regard to such Bishop after having read the letter of prohibition.
4. Some violations of canons—what canons is not particularized.

Notice of these charges was given by the Bishop of B to the Bishop of A. All were submitted to the standing committee, a body to present. A presentment resulted upon three of them, two for violation of canons; one for breach of the prohibition. They passed upon the others, either finding them not to be presentable offenses, or because the proofs accompanying them did not furnish reasonable grounds for presuming their correctness. The use of disrespectful language was of the latter character. The clergyman made confession of the truth of the charges, which brought the case within a canon of the diocese of A, similar to those cited in Hoffmann's Law of the Church, 412. Sentence was then passed by admonition, which was administered, and notice given to the clergyman that he was again in regular standing. The proceedings were all reported to the Bishop of B.

The questions which are suggested, or which may be brought up, arise under Canon 3, Title II, Sec. 1 and 2 of the Digest. These provisions recognize the general rule of Ecclesiastical law, that a minister is to be held responsible to his own Diocesan. This is explicitly declared to be the rule in the canon respecting amenability. (Title II, Canon 1, Sec. 1.) The canon law generally was, that the jurisdiction followed the offender, not the place of offense, (*reum non delictum*.) But there were exceptions to this, as is shown in the case of the office of the Judge vs Nixon (1st Millwards, Rep. 390); and by the statute of 3 and 4 Victoria, ch. 86, jurisdiction is fixed by the place of the offense. (Hoffman's Law of the Church, page 398.)

The first section of Canon 3, referred to, confers the substituted jurisdiction, only in the event of the proper authority omitting to proceed upon the charges, for three months. That authority has proceeded, and presented, and a trial and sentence has been had as to some of the charges.

As to these last, the decision is clearly a bar to further proceedings everywhere. There is no appeal and no review. No new [illegible] (in technical phrase) could be allowed in any ecclesiastical tribunal of the Church. They are finally, and, for the action of any other authority, fully disposed of.

And as to the other accusations, I think a similar reply must be given. The canon cannot mean that proceeding contemplated involves presentment and trial. It could not mean to supersede the right of the true jurisdictional body to judge of the character of the offenses, whether presentable or not, or of the sufficiency of the proofs exhibited to put the party on trial. It means an omission to consider and investigate the alleged offenses. There is a judicial dismissal of the charges, which, had the offenses been committed in the Diocese examining into them, would have precluded any future proceeding upon the same matters there. It must be so, I think, everywhere else.

The second section of the canon seems to me, after much consideration, to be a branch only of the first section, and to be read and construed in connection with it. Having provided in the first for a system which only allows the presentation of the case of the offender to his proper Diocesan for proceeding, and a right to proceed elsewhere dependent upon the omission of that authority—the second section extends the authority of the Diocesan of the place where the party *temporarily* resides, and gives a power of prohibition to him. But is to be communicated to the authority to which the party belongs, and is to last until the prohibiting authority is satisfied, or until a trial is had.

I first observe that there can be no ecclesiastical act of any kind, (before final sentence) affecting the status of a clergyman, which must not be removable in some form. This is a fundamental rule of justice and law, and *next*, the section recognizes it, in providing, that the inhibition is to last *until a trial is had*, or the authority satisfied. Clearly this trial is to be had under the Ecclesiastical authority to which the party belongs. The Canon as to amenability (Tt. I. canon 1. Sec 1.) is decisive upon this head, and there must be a special enactment, in a particular case, to supersede or create an exception to this.

And the remarks of Dr. Hawks (const. and canons, p. [illegible]) support this view. He is noticing a case which might arise under this canon, where a Clergyman, a mere visitor in the Diocese, violates a canon in force there, but not in force in his own Diocese. He considers that the offender would be responsible, but should be punished by his own Bishop, though what would be the punishment might be doubtful. I do not understand that any of the charges in the present instance were for offenses, not such in the Diocese of the investigation.

Upon the whole matter, it seems to me, that the action of the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese of A., has covered the whole case—has precluded action elsewhere on those accusations; and has restored the party to full clerical standing. If so, it follows, of course, that if Letters Dimissory are given, complying with the Canonical provisions they must be received, as well by the Bishop of B, as by any other Bishop, unaffected by these accusations, inquiry as to all of which is shut out. See Canon 12, Title 1, S. VII.

M. HOFFMAN.

The official documents in this case are now before the public. No unprejudiced person can read them, and escape the conclusion that Bishop Whitehouse, in refusing to accept the letters dimissory of Dr. Cracraft, and thus preventing Grace Church from settling the Rector of its choice is assuming a power which would bring every rector and parish in the Diocese to the foot of the Bishop. Against this tyranny we appeal to our fellow churchmen throughout the State. One particular parish may be very unimportant, but he must be a very dull man who does not see that this controversy involves a principle that is vital to the prosperity of the church in this Diocese, and one held dear by all persons, of whatever denomination, who are haters of spiritual tyranny.

Attest: JOHN JOHNSTON, Jr.,
Sec. of Vestry of Grace Church, Galesburg.

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*NOTE—C. M. Babcock, Jno. P. McCutcheon, L. E. Cooley, Dr. Helms, F. L. Smith, G. C. Lanphere, Ladie A. Woolinscroft, and the names of three other ladies.

Lynch Law in Kansas.

On Tuesday of last week, two negro boys, sixteen to twenty years old, stole two horses from Mr. Wilder, near Indianola in this county. They took them into the neighborhood of Grenada, Nemaha county, and sold them for $160, and then stole two more horses, rode them back to a little south of Holton, and turned them loose and stole two more. The last stealing was on Friday. By that time Squire Heath, of Indianola, had issued a warrant for their arrest. A constable, together with a party of gentlemen, arrested them in Jackson county on Saturday. One hundred and forty dollars of the money received for the stolen horses, was found on them. They were brought before Squire Heath, and during the pendency of the examination, about a dozen men entered the office of the magistrate and took them off a short distance into the bushes, shot and buried them.—*Topeka Record*, 7th.

—Thursday afternoon, a train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, while passing at a slow rate, around a curve in Storrs Township, Ohio, ran over two men, who, while in an intoxicated condition, were staggering along the track. As soon as the engineer of the train discovered the men he made every possible effort to warn them of the danger and to stop the train, but was unable to do so. One of the men, named Francis Miller, who resided in Storrs Township, was killed, and the other was very seriously injured.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.	
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R. R.			
St. Paul Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.	
[illegible] Express	4:30 p. m.	11:30 a. m.	
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:40 p. m.	8:45 a. m.	
Night Accom.	11:30 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	
Evanston	2:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	
GALENA DIVISION.			
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:30 a. m.	7:10 p. m.	
Fulton and Iowa	†8:15 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	9:35 p. m.	
Freeport and Dunleith	10:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.	
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.	
Geneva and Elgin	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.	
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.			
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.	
Detroit Express	5:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.	
Detroit Express	†10:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)			
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.	
Night Express	*10:30 p. m.	[illegible]	
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.			
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.	
Evening Express	5:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.	
Night Express	*†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]	
DETROIT TRAINS.			
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.	
Night Expr's, via Adrian	10:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.	
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.			
Day Express	†6:00 a. m.	12 p. m.	
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	
Night Express	*†10:10 p. m.	†12:30 p. m.	
Cincinnati Express	†6:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.	
Cincinnati Express	5:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.	
(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)			
Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a. m.	4:35 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p. m.	2:45 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:45 p. m.	7:25 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
" N. York via Allenton.	10:10 p. m.	10:00 a. m.	2:45 p. m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:27 p. m.	12:00 m.	6:45 p. m.
" Baltimore	5:45 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Washington	10:10 p. m.	10:35 a. m.	5:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railway.)			
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 a. m.	
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)			
Mail and Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 a. m.	
" "	7:40 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.			
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*10:35 p. m.	
Night Passenger	*9:15 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.	
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:45 p. m.	[illegible]	
Hyde Park Train	*6:30 a. m.	*7:50 a. m.	
" " "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.	
" " "	*5:25 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.	
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.			
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.	
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.	
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.	
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.			
Day Express	7:45 a. m.	8:45 p. m.	
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.	
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.	
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.	
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:50 a. m.	
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.			
St. Paul Express	*9:15 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.	
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.	
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:40 p. m.	8:45 a. m.	
Night Accommodation	11:30 p. m.	1:00 a. m.	
Evanston	2:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

ASTROLOGY.

The never-failing DR. RAPHAEL is the best. He succeeds when all others have failed.

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Consultations (strictly private and confidential) daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., at his office, 221 East Madison street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago, Illinois.

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss. City Collector's Office, Court House, Room 14, Chicago, June 2, 1865. Public notice is hereby given, that warrant No. [illegible] North, dated June 20, 1865, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the Curbing, Filling and Paving with "Wooden Block Pavement," Wolcott street from Kinzie street to Michigan street.

All persons interested in said assessment are requested to make immediate payment at my office. In default of such payment the said assessment will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable therefor.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 7, 1865.

Sale of Serviceable Mules. ONE HUNDRED MULES will be sold at Public Auction. One hundred good, sound, serviceable Mules, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 21st day of June, 1865, at the Fair Grounds, Penn st. Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms cash, United States currency.

O. CROSS,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—The Carpenters and Joiners of Cairo, Illinois, take this means of notifying the Carpenters and Joiners of Chicago, St. Louis, and other places that efforts are being made to reduce the wages here, one-half dollar per day, and that we have struck for the wages we received during the winter, because there has been no reduction in the cost of the necessaries of life to warrant the demand made upon us.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' UNION,
Of Cairo, Illinois.

Cairo, Ill., June 8, 1865.

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Commission Merchants,

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212 South Water-st., Pardee's Buildings.

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS!

AND

FANCY GOODS.

H. P. BROWN, Importer

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company, for the election of five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday the twentieth (20) day of June, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

Chicago, June 5th, 1865.

A. W. DOHN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will take place at the Company's Office, Room No. 4, [illegible] Building, [illegible] Dearborn street, on Wednesday, JUNE 7th, 1865.

A. J. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.—New York, April 18th, 1865.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION WATER,
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Diabetes,

Tone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous Or Milky Discharges after Urinating,

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder,

Stranguary and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A tea-spoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

In Dysmenorrhoea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing,

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lacerating or shooting pains through the parts, will in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Langour, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and CONSUMPTION finally ends her career.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, 46 Cliff street, New York.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

23 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 178 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.
B. EDSALL.

Hotels.

TREMONT HOUSE,

HAMPSHIRE ST., QUINCY, ILL.

Is the centre of business. This House has been newly fitted and furnished with every convenience for comfort of guests.

P. OEHMEN & L. MILLER,
Proprietors.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, June 5, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, the 21st inst., for supplying corn as follows:

At Fort Kearney, [illegible] bushels.
At Cottonwood, [illegible] bushels.
At Junction, [illegible] bushels.
At Denver, [illegible] bushels.
At Camp Collins, [illegible] bushels.
At Fort Halleck, [illegible] bushels.
At Julesburg, [illegible] bushels.
At Fort Laramie, [illegible] bushels.

The corn to be of the best quality, shelled, clean, free from all foreign matter, put up in new and good gunny sacks, securely sewed with linen twine, and will be subject to a rigid inspection at the point of destination by a Government inspector before being accepted. The sacks to contain about two bushels each, and furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Proposals for the delivery of five hundred bushels and upwards at any of the above named points will be considered.

Deliveries may be made in instalments of not less than five hundred bushels each.

The price per bushel, must be proposed to be delivered, and the time of completion of each delivery, must be written out in words.

Preference will be given to proposals for the earliest deliveries.

It shall be optional with the Government to accept a less amount of grain than that proposed to be furnished by the bidder, at the same price per bushel.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days after date of such acceptance, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum to the amount of twenty (20) per cent of the contract, to deliver the grain proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificates of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

Proposals must be made in triplicate and separately for each post.

The full name and post office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Col. J. A. Potter, C. Q. M. Sub. Dep't of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and should be plainly marked "Proposals for corn at Fort Kearney, Cottonwood," &c., as the case may be.

Bonds, in a sum equal to twenty (20) per cent. the value of the quantity awarded, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

An additional security of ten (10) per cent. of the value of the quantity awarded will be withheld from each delivery, until the whole quantity of supplies contracted for shall be delivered.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds may be obtained upon application at this office.

Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids.

A copy of this advertisement, cut from a newspaper, must accompany each bid.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. A. POTTER,
Col and Chief Q. M.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company will receive proposals for the construction of a railroad from their mines at Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, to the Mississippi river, a distance of about fifteen miles, until the first day of July 1865.

Maps, profiles and specifications may be seen at the Company's Office at Murphysboro.

Security will be required for the fulfillment of contracts.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
President.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 29th, 1865.

Sealed proposals are respectfully invited by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. June 15th 1865, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with THREE THOUSAND (3000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the Hoof, to be delivered and weighed on the scales at the U. S. Cattle Corrals at Nashville, Tenn., in lots of one thousand (1000) each every ten (10) days, first delivery of one thousand (1000) head to be made on or before June [illegible], 1865. They must average one thousand (1000) pounds gross eight. All falling short of eight hundred (800) pounds gross weight, bulls, stags, oxen and cows will be rejected. Each bid, to receive consideration, must be accompanied by the usual guarantee of responsibility.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids considered unreasonable.

Payment to be made after each delivery, if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Capt. J. C. Read, C. S. V. and Chief C. S., Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.

Each person or every member of a firm, offering a proposal, must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

J. C. READ,
Capt. and C. S. V., and Chief C. S. D. C.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that we will not recognize any purchases, sales, receipts for money, or any other business transactions, made by any person or persons for us, acting without our special written authority, dated after JUNE FIRST, 1865.

SHERMAN, HALL & POPE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER,

Precious Stones and Gems,

Watches, Old Coins, &c., bought for cash by J. GOLDSMID, Assayer, 73 South Clark street, over [illegible] Assay Waste refined and [illegible]

Medicinal.

Stop that Cough.

DR. CARTER'S

COUGH BALSAM,

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

The most perfect, pleasant and efficacious remedy ever discovered for all disease of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS, is

Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam.

This medicine IMMEDIATELY STOPS THE COUGH, produces free and easy expectoration, removes all mucous and foul matter from the air passages, gives ease in difficult breathing, allays the irritation of the Lungs, and effects a SPEEDY CURE by soothing and HEALING all the Pulmonary organs.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Is purely vegetable in its ingredients, and perfectly harmless in all its qualities, and as mild and pleasant as the most delicate cordial. It has been in general use for the last TEN YEARS. Millions of bottles have been sold, and Physicians, Druggists, and ALL WHO HAVE USED IT unite in saying that it is the MOST SPEEDY and EFFICACIOUS REMEDY they have ever used.

WINTER COUGH.

The harsh dry winter Cough which affects OLD PEOPLE and INVALIDS in a LOW STATE OF HEALTH, can be EFFECTUALLY CURED by the use of

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM.

It warms, moistens and stimulates the whole breathing apparatus, and imparts new life to the emaciated system.

Immediate attention should be given to

Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs.

Reader, have you a Cough, Cold or any disease on the Lungs? Do not neglect it. Delay is dangerous. MILLIONS DIE annually by neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured in their early stage, lead to CONSUMPTION, and then, perhaps, to a SPEEDY DEATH. Be advised in time, and procure at once that celebrated remedy,

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM,

Which never fails to cure Coughs and Colds in a few days, and has cured thousands upon thousands of cases of CONSUMPTION after Physicians and all other remedies had failed, and the patient given up to die. This BALSAM is the most perfect and infallible remedy for all diseases of the Lungs known to the civilized world.

N. B.—Ask for DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, and take nothing else.

Price—Trial bottles, 75 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.50 per bottle.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., and at 90 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century is

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Celebrated Remedy is a Speedy, Safe and Radical cure for SYPHILIS in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Stages.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by innoculation.

DR. MARK'S SYPHILLITIC CURE,

Is the only medicine ever discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the SYPHILITIC POISON or VIRUS from the system.

This destructive disease, formerly considered incurable, which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and caused MILLIONS to be conveyed to PREMATURE GRAVES, or to drag out a miserable existence while time life lasted, can now be as SPEEDILY and EFFECTUALLY CURED by

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE

(The only sure remedy) as any other SIMPLE FORM of disease. It has CURED ITS THOUSANDS and NEVER FAILED in ONE.

SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct STAGES Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The symptoms of each stage is described below, and the prices given per PACKAGE, so that persons at a distance can order the medicine, requisite to cure the particular stage of the disease with which they suffer.

The First or Primary Stages of Syphilis

Is when the Chancres or Ulcers first appear. The patient should immediately procure a package of DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE, which consists of one bottle "Syphilitic Cure," one box Pills, one bottle Syphilitic Wash, Caustic, Brush, Sponge, Soap and Lint. These are used to cure the first stages.

Price per package, $12.50.

The Second Stage of Syphilis

Is when the disease has been CONSTITUTIONAL, and is known by these symptoms: Ulceration of the mouth, throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membrane, cancerous sores on the arms and legs, eruptions on the skin, scrofula. The Syphilitic Cure, Pills and Throat Wash will cure the secondary stages. If the throat is not ulcerated, the Throat Wash is omitted.

Price per package, $10.50 including Throat wash, if omitted, $9 per package.

The Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis

Is known by these symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful tumors on the bones; enlargement of the joints, or contractions, hard pains in the bones and joints, caries or decay of the bones; syphilitic rheumatism, alienation of the parts, etc. The "Syphilitic Cure" and Pills will cure the Third stage.

Price per package, $8.00.

Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills $1 per box; Syphilitic Wash, $1.50 per bottle; Throat Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Advice to the Afflicted.

Reader, have you SYPHILIS in the PRIMARY STAGES? Do not neglect an HOUR. Your HEALTH, HAPPINESS and LIFE are PERILLED by this DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE. Strive to DESTROY IT, if possible, while in the first stage. Procure at once

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure,

Which NEVER FAILS TO CURE Primary Syphilis in a few days. If used soon after the ulcers appear, it will EFFECTUALLY DESTROY the virus, so that it will not pass from the PRIMARY to the SECONDARY STAGE. This medicine is a PERFECT ANTIDOTE to SYPHILIS, the same as water is to fire, and when used in the FIRST STAGE it effectually ANNIHILATES THE DISEASE, so that it never reappears in any form.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS

Is HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted by either parent or both. Those who suspect from ANY CAUSE the existence of any Syphilitic Virus in their systems, should not fail to use

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure and Pills,

And eradicate the Disease BEFORE MARRIAGE, and thereby secure the certainty of a pure and healthy offspring. Parents having the disease, and having transmitted it to your children, should procure the Syphilitic Cure and Pills, and CURE YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN. They will make YOU and YOUR CHILDREN PURE and HEALTHY.

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure and Pills

Will cure CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS in the Second and Tertiary Stages. Persons who suspect from any cause, either hereditary, from contagion, or bad treatment, the existence of any syphilitic poison or virus remaining in the system, should not fail to use the Syphilitic Cure and Pills, and a perfect cure is effected. These medicines will cure the worst cases, no matter how long standing, how deeply seated in the system, or how bad. They will annihilate and expel every particle of Syphilitic Virus from the constitution and restore the patient to a perfect state of health and purity. A warning voice is now heralded forth to all the afflicted in the land to come in, or send in for the medicine, and be cured before it is too late.

To Rheumatic Sufferers.

N. B.—Those suffering with that painful disease Rheumatism will be pleased to learn that a Safe and Infallible Cure has at last been discovered. DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE AND PILLS are constitutional remedies. They remove the cause, and the Cure is certain and permanent. They speedily cure the worst cases of Rheumatism, and are the only medicine that will. In support of what we have said, we will wager

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

That these medicines will cure more cases of Rheumatism, from any cause, than all other so-called remedies put together, in the United States. We challenge a test.

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving plain directions for treatment accompanies each package of the medicine.

The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money, and 25 cents additional to pay for packing box and shipping.

Sold by DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, corner of Third and Chestnut sts., St. Louis, Mo., and at 90 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

ATWOOD'S

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE,

PILE DRIVER

AND

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price,) and dispenses with the use of the Derrick Rope, Bull Wheel and other cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.

THE DETRITUS is removed from the well by our Patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.

WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk from 600 to 800 feet within a period of from 15 to 20 days after the soil pipe has been driven.

Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penna.

For further information, price, terms, &c., address

SIMEON LELAND,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
New York.

LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC

CURES

Gonorrhea, Gleet, &c., and Strengthens the Diseased Parts.

Ludlum's Specific

Is free from Taste or Smell.

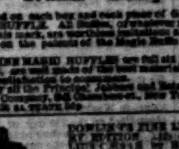
Ludlum's Specific

Cures in a shorter time than any other medicine. For sale by all Druggists in the United States.

BURNHAMS & VAN SHAACK,

Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Illinois.

AKENS & ROBINSON,
Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.



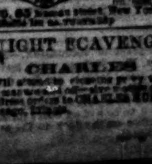
OF THE

Magic Ruffle Company

To be found on each box and each piece of GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLE. All Ruffles, of whatever name, not having this mark, are worthless imitations and infringements on the patents of the Magic Ruffle Company.

The GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES are full all yards in each piece, are made of the best material, and give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

For sale by all the Principal Jobbers and Retailers. Office of the Company, 95 Chambers street, New York.



DOWLING'S FINE LIBRARY EDITION [illegible]

A cheap Edition, neatly bound [illegible]

LING, 63 Nassau street, New York.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES KUNZ

Will attend to cleaning privy vaults, [illegible] Address orders to CHARLES KUNZ, [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

Stomach Bitters

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

COMMON SENSE TEACHES US

That if our bodies are naturally feeble, or debilitated by sickness, the lack of strength and vitality must be supplied, if possible, by such wholesome means of invigoration as Nature and Science have placed at our disposal.

EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT THOUSANDS

That among all the remedies for physical and constitutional prostration to which public attention has been directed through the press, there is none so [illegible] so agreeable, so safe in its beneficial results as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

DURING TWELVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

This great Restorative Tonic and Alterative has maintained its ascendancy over every other medicinal stimulant, and it is now the standard preparation of its class, not only in all parts of the United States, but also in South America, Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, and Australia.

THE HORRORS OF DYSPEPSIA

And the dismal train of disorders which it induces are averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a preventive, or cured with astonishing celerity by its direct and genial operation upon the stomach, liver and the nervous system.

THE SHAKING MARTYRS

Of Fever and Ague, instead of being doomed for months with quinine, to the ruin of the general health, are promptly set up on their feet again, without danger of a relapse, by this pleasant remedy for every type of Intermittent. Taken as a safeguard against miasma, it renders an attack of Chills and Fever absolutely impossible.

IF YOU ARE BILIOUS,

There is nothing that reaches the Liver, the seat of the malady, so quickly, and restores it so certainly to a perfectly healthy and regular condition, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If of a bilious habit, the tendency of your system to that terrible disease may be held in check for a lifetime by the occasional use of this harmless vegetable antidote.

AFTER AN ATTACK OF SICKNESS,

When the animal powers are exhausted, the pulse weak, the mind depressed, and all the powers of vitality at a low ebb, there is no restorative comparable with the BITTERS. They renovate every organ, gently stimulate the circulation, improve the quality of the blood, clear the clouded brain, and impart tone to trembling nerves steadily and firmness.

TROUBLE WITH THE BOWELS

Lays the foundation of innumerable complaints, which pine and suffer under the yearly of constipation, or risk the deadly consequences to which it leads, when an occasional half wine-glass full of this pleasant vegetable alterative will insure that perfect and periodical regularity which is the first condition of health, and the best security against epidemic ailments.

THE TRAVELER IS WITHOUT DEFENSE

Against the noxious effects of the varieties of temperature and the pernicious atmospheric changes which he must encounter on his journeys, unless armed in advance with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No other tonic will create and keep up a condition of the system that will render it proof against the insidious poisons of the two elements—air and water.

WHEN THE APPETITE FAILS,

The main-stay of health is gone. To restore it when declining, or to prevent its loss, this Stomachic is infallible. The word infallible is often rashly applied, but it is used here as the only expression which describes the uniform effect of the preparation as an appetizer.

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION,

Relish for food, however, is scarcely a blessing. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS would, therefore, be an imperfect tonic, if they only stimulated the palate. But they have no such drawback. They not only create a healthy desire for sustenance, but endow the stomach with a capacity to dissolve and turn to nourishment the food the palate craves. Thus "good digestion waits on appetite and health on both."

THE BODY ACTS UPON THE MIND,

And hence, when the physical system is broken down by disease, the intellect is obscured; but gradually, as the frame recuperates under the operation of this rare restorative, the cloud is lifted from the brain, and the natural vivacity and activity of the spirits return. *Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the chief good, says Juvenal. To enjoy this double blessing, the stomach must be kept in perfect working order.

ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD

And its equable circulation, an exemption from the diseases that prevail in Winter, materially depends. If you would escape coughs, colds, diarrhea, rheumatism, lung fever, intermittents, asthma, &c., &c., invigorate the stomach—which in its turn will invigorate the vital current and regulate its flow—with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

IN OVERHEATED FACTORIES, &c.,

The pressure upon the animal powers is very great. Those who are compelled to breathe the unnatural atmosphere of such places, should sustain the strength and elasticity of the system with the BITTERS. One of the grand properties of the article is that it braces and hardens the nervous system, and renders the lungs and skin capable of resisting the effects of bad air and of rapid changes from heat to cold.

UNIVERSAL ADULTERATION

Has rendered all imported liquors not only unreliable but dangerous. Distinguished from every other stimulant obtainable in this country, by its absolute purity, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the freshest essence of sound native rye, medicated with the juices of the most valuable tonic, alterative and anti-bilious herbs, stands alone and unapproached as a safe and irreproachable restorative and preventive.

IT IS A REPRESENTATIVE MEDICINE,

Really possessing all the properties claimed for three distinct species of remedies, viz.: tonics, alteratives and laxatives, and daily proving by its operation in cases requiring the exhibition of these three important agents, that it combines all in the greatest perfection and the best possible proportions.

IT IS A TESTED PREPARATION,

Having been used more extensively and for a greater number of years than any other American tonic stimulant. Its record is part and parcel of the medical history of the country, and while scores of medicines, known to-day and dead and forgotten to-morrow, have had their brief day, it has to-day a larger sale and a wider popularity than ever.

FRAUDS UPON SOCIETY

Have so often been perpetrated by means of false certificates, that the proprietors of the Bitters have always confined themselves principally to the testimony of well-known public characters, and have invited readers to verify the published statements by direct reference to the parties whose names were appended to them. Any impeachment of the printed evidence is defied. It constitutes a volume of proof, in itself, such as was never before offered in support of the claims of any other advertised medicine.

AMONG OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY

And Army Surgeons, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are in constant use, and the evidence of their remarkable restorative and preventive properties has been [illegible] with evident success on the battle-field, in the hospitals and camp hospitals, and in the Government institutions at Washington and elsewhere, by the [illegible], it has been warmly indorsed and largely patronized.

ON BOARD OUR OCEAN STEAMERS

Packet ships, and merchant men, it is regularly shipped as the best known preventive of, and remedy for, sea sickness, and as an unexceptionable stimulant in all cases where such an agent is required. Sea captains, when bound to hot and malarious climates, regard it as the most valuable portion of their medical stores. They are of opinion that, fortified by such an antidote, the sailor has little to fear from coast fevers or even "Yellow Fever."

IN CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA

It is currently known as the "Miner's Medicine," and its popularity in all the gold regions of the World plainly shows that it is considered indispensable to the preservation of health amid the privations, hardships and exposure inseparable from the life of the gold hunter and the pioneer.

THE RECORD OF UNFORMED CURES,

Kept at the manufactory of Hostetter's Bitters, Pittsburg, shows that the preparation has been employed with entire success in an immense number of cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, fever and ague, bilious remittent fever, general debility, nervous complaints, headache, [illegible], paralysis, headache, and the various forms and combinations of indigestion. No medicine has ever won so high a reputation as a protective against the diseases of climate, and it may be said, without qualification, to be the best tonic ever offered to the public.

Whoever uses HOSTETTER'S BITTERS [illegible] may discount the future at the bank of health with as little fear as the [illegible]

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public, for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Imposters and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS

AND

STOREKEEPERS

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.

THE CITY.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.

His Movements Yesterday--Unbounded Popular Enthusiasm--Visit to the Fair.

RECEPTION ON 'CHANGE--AN IMMENSE OUTPOURING--ADDRESS OF WELCOME--REPLY OF GEN. GRANT.

Response by Hon. E. B. Washburne--Remarks of Senator Yates--The General at the Opera.

DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Our distinguished visitor, Lieutenant General Grant, was again the cynosure of all eyes yesterday. Wherever he went thousands of persons followed him, and tens of thousands of eyes were bent upon him. The grand old hero of the Republic, the savior of his country was not worshiped as were the conquerors of old, ... in these later days are too sensible for that; but to a sensible man the homage paid was far more gratifying: it was the honest outpouring of the popular heart which could not contain its gratitude to the man who under God has been the means of leading us out of our fiery trial at a time when our ... had almost slipped. And Lieutenant General Grant is a sensible man; his head is not turned by the attentions paid him; he is the same honest, sensible-minded man who four years ago went out with a Colonel's commission in his pocket to offer himself to his country.

The enthusiasm yesterday was greater even than on Saturday, and ...

IN UNION HALL.

BRYAN HALL.

...

And now, fellow citizens, we behold our country restored to a state of peace. In our rejoicings, however, we mingle our fast-flowing tears for the noble dead who have fallen in its defence. Enshrined in our hearts, they shall be cherished in our memories forever; and when we look to the rebellion, crushed and utterly overwhelmed by the prowess of our armies and the patriotism of our people ...

SENATOR YATES.

U. S. Senator Yates, being loudly called for, came forward and said:

Gentlemen of the Board of Exchange, and Fellow-Citizens:—I have but just this moment got in from a long ride of more than eight miles in the country, and was not expecting to be called upon for a speech ...

HOME FROM THE WAR.

The Boys Coming Home--Regiments Already Arrived at Camp Fry--Their Present Organizations and Past Labors.

The Second Board of Trade and Railroad Regiments to be Received To-Day.

A brilliant array of visitors is pouring into Chicago—the heroes of the war. Brave men are they, and true. With hearts of iron and hearts of steel they have borne the brunt of the four years battle, never quailing in the thickest of the fray, while their good right hands have dealt death and destruction among their country's foes. A brave and gallant host are they; true in every phase of the national trouble; in the darkest hour standing unappalled; amid the iron hail of death, joining still more firmly together, and closing up the thinned ranks as they were hewn asunder by the thundering shot and shell. Never can the nation sufficiently repay the gallant hosts who for four long years have suffered hardships untold, unendurable except by patriots, to save the life of that nation.

...

And still they come. ...

THE 14TH REGIMENT.

...

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—...

LOCAL MATTERS

Send 25 c. to C. M. Dunn & Co. for one of their great Metropolitan Gift Sale Envelopes. Salesrooms, 133 South Clark street and 133 Dearborn street.

Try Dr. Bicknell's Syrup. It cures Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bowels. It contains no Opiates. Reliable, safe and pleasant. For sale by all Druggists.

That young lady seems to be loaded down with cake baskets, goblets, vases, &c. Why, yes, I suppose she has just come out of Dunn & Co.'s, either 133 Dearborn street, or 133 South Clark street, and is going home. How pleased she looks.

No persons passing No. 11 La Salle street would suppose for a single moment that an article was in manufacture there that required 50,... wearers to take off the productions of one day. ... paper collar manufacturers ...

Crampton's Strawberry Balsam is a certain remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery and Flux. Burnhams & Van Schaack, Wholesale Agents, 16 Lake street, Chicago.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Ill.

Martha Washington Hair Restorer—A perfect success—the best in market—is not a dye—will not stain the skin; restores gray and faded hair to its former beauty; prevents it from falling off; gives it a soft silk-like appearance, as in youthful days. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Burnham & Van Schaack, 16 Lake street, agents for the Northwest.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement.—For wood, leather, crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the housekeeper can have. It is in a liquid form, and insoluble in water or oil. ...

Itch! Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!—Dr. Blank's Itch Cerate will cure the Itch in forty-six hours; also cures Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. ...

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 12.

STOCKS.

There was a lively market on railway shares at the Stock Exchange, and everything was very strong, with upward movement in prices. ...

GOVERNMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD.

...

Buffalo Market.

New York Stock and Money Market.

Albany Market.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

Mining Stocks.

DIED.

In this city, of typhoid fever, GEO. E. ELLIOTT, Merchant Tailor. Funeral from his late residence, ... West Randolph street, to-day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Clinton, Iowa, June ..., after an illness of ... days, HELEN M. JENNEY, wife of ... Remains taken to Geneva, Ill., for interment.

She sleeps—
Her smile hath passed away,
As dies the ripple on the sea.

We watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low;
As on her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

...

At Natchez, Miss., May 27th, SAMUEL G. BURT, in the 18th year of his age.

Lost.

LOST—Between Wells street ... a lady's gold watch and ...

LOST—On Saturday night, somewhere on Clark or North LaSalle streets, between the Sherman House and Michigan street, a Pocket Book containing about twenty dollars, ...

LOST—On Saturday, June 10th, on Lake street, between LaSalle and Dearborn streets, or on Dearborn street, between Lake and ... a package of Treasury Notes ... The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Tribune office.

LOST—$10.00 Reward—Black and tan Dog. On Sunday evening a young black ... dog, with plain silver collar ...

LOST—$10 Reward—Strayed from ... South Dearborn street, on last Friday, ... a red Durham Cow ...

LOST—On Friday last, a Lady's Cameo Breast Pin. ...

LOST—A Boy by the name of Henry Johnson, strayed from home ...

LOST—A white cow with red spots ...

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, June 12.

BEEF CATTLE.—The number of cattle actually on sale at the various yards to-day number 5,300 head. The character of the stock is usually fair, but is hardly equal to the receipts of last week. There was a marked absence of all extra grades. Among the stock on sale we noticed 300 head of fair distillery fed steers. The weather is quite favorable, a heavy rain having fallen succeeded by cool nights.

The market opened quite slow, continued dull throughout the day, closing at night with very many beeves yet unsold. The supply is quite too large for this particular time, it being the height of the strawberry season. The decline upon Illinois cattle is about $10 per head.

The current prices to-day were as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
First quality	$16.50@17.00	$17.50@18.00
Second quality	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00
Third quality	12.00@14.00	14.50@15.00
Extra		

A very few of the best Beeves brought a trifle over 17c. The decline established is 1@2c.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep is rather short and prices have advanced fully 50c ₩ 100 lbs. The range of prices is 5½@7½c. There are few in to-day and the market is lively.

HOGS—The market is overstocked and dull. There are five thousand in to-day. The sales of Saturday were at 9½@9¾c and the market is lower to-day.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, June 12—6 p. m.

CLEARED.

...

ARRIVED.

...

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 12, 1865.

UP—Barques Watson, Preden, H yt; schrs. Platt, Merry, Arcturus, Cornelia, Di Vernon, Enterprise.

DOWN—None.

Wind Southwest.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 12.

...

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, June 12.

...

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, June 12.

...

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.

...

Amusements.

TESTIMONIAL TO Mr. U. H. CROSBY.

The citizens of Chicago wishing to manifest to Mr. Crosby some expression of their appreciation of his public spirit and good taste, in erecting at an enormous expense, his superb Opera House, an ornament to the city, of which every citizen is justly proud, have determined to give to him a testimonial in which all can join.

The committee have concluded to make MONDAY, the 19th of June a Gala Day, when there will be given two Grand Opera Representations, consisting of a Grand Matinee, to commence at 2½ o'clock, and on the same evening a Grand Gala Opera at 8 o'clock.

The entire force of Mr. Grau's celebrated company will appear on this occasion.

On which occasion will be presented at the Matinee, Donizetti's charming Opera, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO, with Miss Clara Louise Kellogg as Marie; Sig. Lotti, Tonio; Sig. Susini, Sulpizio.

On the same evening, the Grand Gala night, will be presented Donizetti's grand tragic Opera, IL POLIUTO which was so enthusiastically received during the inauguration season. In addition to IL POLIUTO will be given one act of a favorite Opera which will introduce other artists not appearing in IL POLIUTO.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—To the Matinee, the usual price. For the evening, to make the occasion worthy of the testimonial, the Committee have determined to fix the price of admission to all parts of the house at $5. Also, in compliance with a very general demand, that the choice of seats shall be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

The auction will take place under the superintendence of the Committee of Arrangements, at the Opera House, on Saturday Afternoon, June 17, at 4½ o'clock.

The Committee have thought best for the present to postpone the Concert by the Philharmonic Society.

CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. B. RICE, Chairman.

G. M. KIMBARK, Secretary.

...

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

Hon. THOMAS DRUMMOND, N. K. FAIRBANK, Hon. J. B. RICE, J. GRAU, J. Y. LEMOYNE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD .... Manager

A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements

TUESDAY EVENING, June 13th, Farewell benefit of MRS. L. B. PERRIN, when will be presented the thrilling drama of

LUCRETIA BORGIA,

With a great cast.

To conclude with Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Wednesday, Grand Matinee.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Italian Opera.

DIRECTOR .... J. GRAU.

Positively the last week of the Opera Season.

27th Opera Night.

THIS TUESDAY, June 13th, the Great Musical Event of Grau's Opera Season in Chicago, on which occasion will be presented, for the first and only time in Chicago,

LA FORZA DEL DESTINO; THE FORCE OF DESTINY.

BY VERDI.

This latest work by this illustrious composer, produced in Chicago even before its representation in Paris and London, which will be presented in the most gorgeous style, with new and splendid scenery by Sigs. H. W. Calyo, Arregoni, and Voegtlin; new and brilliant costumes by Sig Bruschi, and Mme. Macchi; new properties by Sig. Adiatti and Mr. Snell and the following extraordinary cast:

Donna Leonora .... Signora CAROZZI ZUCCHI

Preziosilla .... Mlle. MORENSI

Don Alvaro .... Sig MASSIMILIANI

Don Carlos, of Vargas .... Sig BELLINI

Abbot of the Franciscan Friars .... Signor SUSINI

Militone, a Friar .... Signor LORINI

Marquis of Calatrava .... Signor DUBREUIL

Trabucco a Muleteer .... Signor XIMENES

A Spanish Surgeon .... Signor PERNI

An Alcade .... Signor MULLER

Muleteers, Spanish and Italian Peasants, Italian and Spanish Soldiers, Friars of the Order of St. Francis, etc.

The incidental Ballet will be executed by the ZAVISTOWSKY TROUPE.

Conductor and Musical Director ... Herr Carl Bergmann

Leader, Mr. Eckhardt ... Stage Manager, Sig. Dubreul

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT 1—Scene 1—Room in the house of the Marquis of Calatrava.

ACT 2—Scene 1—Interior of Spanish Inn, at the Village of Hornacuelos. Scene 2—Illuminated Chapel and Gate of the Convent of "La Madonna degli Angeli," near the Village of Hornacuelos.

ACT 3—Scene 1—Wood near the Velletri, Italy. Scene 2—Chamber in the Habitation of a superior Officer of the Spanish Division, near Velletri.

ACT 4—Court yard of the Convent "La Madonna degli Angeli." Scene 2—Mountain Pass and Hermitage near Hornacuelos—The Convent in the distance.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, June 14th,

LA FAVORITA.

Mlle. MORENSI in her admirable role of Leonora. Sig. MAZZOLENI, Fernando; Sig. BELLINI, King Alfonso; Sig. SUSINI, Baltazar; Inez, Madame FICHER.

THURSDAY—Verdi's renowned Opera,

RIGOLETTO.

KELLOGG in a new role.

FRIDAY BENEFIT OF MR. J. GRAU.

Close of the Opera Season.

Mozart's immortal DON GIOVANNI.

Saturday—LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE.

TREASURER .... GEO. B. ATKINS.

CHICAGO GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

To be Held at Bryan Hall,

POSTPONED until July 3, or until tickets are all sold.

7,000 Gifts, at a Cash Value of $14,000.

TICKETS $2.00 EACH.

The following are among the most valuable Gifts:

One Fine Brick Residence in the town of ... mora, Woodford Co., Ill., valued at ...

Set of Diamond Jewelry ...

One Diamond Ring ...

One T. C. Lighte's Square Grand Piano ...

One Gents' Gold Lever Watch ...

One Lady's Gold Watch (diamond set) ...

One Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine (rosewood case, full Cabinet) ...

Set of Silver Service ...

One English Lever Watch ...

One Gift of One Thousand Dollars in Cash ...

Tickets for sale at John R. Walsh's, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets; Giles, Bro. & Co.'s, 142 Lake street; R. R. Hall, Druggist, 119 Clark street; also, at all the principal Hotels in the city.

Principal depot for the sale of tickets, 144 Dearborn street, by the proprietor. Tickets will be sent by mail on receipt of funds and stamp. Address under ... P. O. Box 6187.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the property, at Messrs. Giles, Bro. & Co's, and W. W. Kimball's, 142 Lake street, and at the salesroom of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, 122 Lake street.

GEO. C. LEMON, Jr., 144 Dearborn-st.

Agents wanted immediately in all principal cities and towns for sale of tickets. References required.

GRAND NORTHWESTERN

GIFT CONCERT,

AT

BRYAN HALL, Saturday Eve., June 24, 1865.

Ten per cent of the gross receipts will be given in aid and for the

Benefit of the Sanitary Fair.

2,000 MAGNIFICENT GIFTS,

At a Cash Value of Upwards of $19,000.

20,000 Tickets at $1.00 Each.

Send for a circular containing a complete list of Gifts, which have been selected from some our largest wholesale dealers in this and Eastern cities. All goods are warranted as represented.

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with our manner of transacting business, we refer, by permission, to

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 Washington street.

J. R. WALSH & CO., 130 Dearborn street.

J. M. L. OMIS, 94 Clark street.

LYON & HEALY, cor. Washington and Clark-sts.

J. H. BRUCE & CO., 79 Lake street.

J. METZGER, 40 Clark street.

LIST OF GIFTS:

5	First class 7 Octave Pianos	$1,550.00
8	Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines	660.00
20	Gold Watches	2,200.00
2	Parlor Sets, (6 pieces)	300.00
2	Chamber Sets	300.00
3	Silver Plated Tea Sets	300.00
100	Patent Lever Watches	600.00
30	Extra Plated Casters	3,000.00
2	Bureaus, Mahogany and Black Walnut	500.00
40	Eight Day and Round Gothic Clocks	200.00
2	Rosewood Guitars	500.00
3	Cooking Stoves, with fixtures	260.00
4	Sofas, (black hair cloth)	120.00
20	Ladies' and Gents' Travelling Trunks	200.00
2	Office Desks	200.00
8	American Silver Watches	100.00
10	Complete Works of Shakespeare, 4 vols.	100.00
		180.00
		$11,600.00
	A large variety of Plated Ware, Albums, Accordeons, Pocket Knives, Pictures, Gold Pens, Bibles, Port monnaies and many other articles amounting to	7,685.00
	Total	$19,285.00

The public are invited to examine the Gifts at our store, 99 South Clark street, formerly occupied by J. Bauer & Co.

The address of every person ordering Tickets will be carefully recorded, and all who shall have drawn Gifts will be promptly notified by mail as they may direct. Persons in any part of the country ... Tickets will enclose one dollar and a stamp, and in return receive Ticket and full list of Gifts. All orders from the country should be addressed to

WM. A. BRADFORD & CO.,

P. O. Box 532 Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest, to whom we allow 10 per cent of the sales. Good references required.

Tickets are also for sale at all the principal Music and Bookstores in the city.

McVICKER'S THEATER,

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

McVICKER & MYERS .... MANAGERS.

Change of Time—Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance will commence at 8 o'clock. Prices of admission: Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle 25 cents; Secured Seats 75 cents. To be had at the principal hotels, and the Box Office, from 12 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance.

...

VARIETIES THEATER,

C. M. CHADWICK ...

G. H. BARTON ...

...

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Licensed City Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Office No. 1 McCormick's Building, ...

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.—Warranted a permanent cure ... Sold everywhere.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a smart, intelligent boy, to work for a private family or help in a store. Call at 267 West Taylor st.

WANTED—Situation—A young man twenty years of age wishes a situation as entry clerk, or at anything that he can make himself useful. Is a fair writer and good accountant. Apply at SPRAGUE & HOTCHKISS', 179 Kinzie st., or address "J J M," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As book-keeper or invoice clerk, by a young man possessing the requisite qualifications. Address "L," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—In a wholesale store, by a young man from Sweden, who speaks some English. Is a good penman and knows book-keeping. Expects hard work and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference can be given if required. Address "C R O," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—To go out dress-making by the day in families. Address "L M" P. O. Box 527.

WANTED—Situation—As clerk or salesman in almost any retail business, by a young man who, for some time past, has been in the Q. M. Department. Best of city references given. Address "H A R," Box 2112, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at 287 Superior street.

WANTED—Situation—As Bar-tender by a young man acquainted with the business. Good reference given. Inquire for, or address "J M," No. 185 South Clark street, for three days.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Furnished rooms, with or without board, at 142 Wabash avenue, suitable for gentlemen. No transient need apply.

BOARDING—Can one or two genteel persons obtain a clean bed, neat room, pleasant home, good board, in a private family on the West Side? Yes, you can, by addressing J. THURSTON, Tribune office.

BOARDING—A furnished room to let with board, also a few day boarders wanted at 90 Monroe street, opposite the Post Office Block.

BOARDING—A large and desirable front room, or suite of rooms (unfurnished) to rent with board, in a house centrally and pleasantly located. Also furnished room for single gentlemen. Inquire at 13 Third avenue.

BOARDING—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board with an English family on May street, West Side. Address "X X R," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board can be obtained at 124 State street, by applying immediately.

BOARDING—Rooms suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 225 So. Clark street, a moment's walk from the Post Office. Day boarders also accommodated.

BOARDING—A large front room, partly furnished, to rent with board, in a private family, at 198 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Waverly House, 223 and 225 Kinzie street. First-class table, good rooms at $8.00 per week. Day board $5.50. Chamber girl wanted.

BOARDING—One vacant room, pleasantly located and suitable for two gentlemen with board, at 219 Ontario street, five minutes walk from Lake street.

BOARDING—Four or five gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 407 State street. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 38 Franklin street, between Randolph and Lake. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen can obtain a good furnished room with board. Also a few day boarders, at 162 State street, one block east of the Post Office.

BOARDING—Two respectable young men can be accommodated with pleasant room, at a low figure, by applying at once. 122 Third avenue.

BOARDING—Good board and pleasant rooms can be had for several gentlemen or a gentleman and lady, at 185 South Jefferson-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can find a suite of first-class unfurnished rooms, with board, at 387 West Randolph st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Wanted in a private family, a room or suite of rooms ...

BOARDING—Wanted—Two ...

BOARDING—A nicely furnished ...

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman ...

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board ...

BOARDING—Wanted for a gentleman and two single gentlemen ... Address GEO. BAGWELL.

BOARDING—Families and persons ... PUTNAM.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—...

FOR SALE—An elegant residence, on the corner ...

FOR SALE—In South Division. Two story house, ... CLAFLIN & FAY.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A frame cottage house ...

FOR SALE—Very cheap, if applied for immediately ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—A superior ...

FOR SALE—Two desirable two-story ...

FOR SALE—On North Branch, ...

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 164 Rush street, between Superior street and Chicago avenue. Large house, with all modern improvements. Lot 48 by 100 feet deep. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Desirable residence and business property. Lots in George Smith's Addition, on all the avenues, between 20th and 21st streets. 25 feet on Ohio st., near Wolcott, with good barn. The Lake-st. front of Block 36, original town. Lots on West Randolph, Washington and Madison-sts. A large number of lots in Duncan's Addition. Two-story dwelling and 100 feet on West Taylor, between Union and Jefferson-st.—by GEDDES & VALENTINE, 17 Wells st.

FOR SALE—Business property on South Water street. 80 feet on South Water street, near Clark, with five-story and basement brick building, by GEDDES & VALENTINE, 17 Wells street.

FOR SALE—On Michigan avenue, house with modern improvements, and lot, corner of Hubbard Court. Lot the finest on the avenue, 80x170 feet to an alley. Very fine barn. Apply to P. GEDDES, 17 Wells street, or to A. J. AVERELL, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

Auction Sales.

JOHN DAVLIN,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

I would inform my friends and the public generally, that I have removed my office to 97 Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn. P. O. Box 1389.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HAGGERTY & CO.,

279 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Will sell on FRIDAY, June 16th, 1865, on four months credit,

VERY LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF

HEAVY WOOLENS,

Consisting of Eskimos, Moscows, Castors, President Cloths, Seal Skins, &c.

The above goods will be offered in large lots.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

New and Second Household

Furniture, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, June 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at our sales rooms, consisting of a general assortment of

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture,

Carpets, Mirrors, extra fine Silver plated Forks and Spoons, fine Ivory handled Table Cutlery, Pictures, China Toilet and Tea Sets, China Spittoons, Double Buggy, Harness, with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF

GOVERNMENT MULES.

I will sell at Public Auction at the Government Corrals in Nashville, Tenn., from three to four thousand Government Mules.

Sale to commence on Monday, the 12th day of June, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue from day to day until stock is all sold. Terms cash. Stock to be removed on day of sale.

E. B. KIRK, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1865.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts, will give particular attention to the sale of Household Goods, at private dwellings and their salesrooms.

FIFTEEN HORSES & MARES

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, June 13, at 10 o'clock,

AT DR. BECKETT'S STABLE,

Corner of West Washington and Canal streets.

We shall sell for cash fifteen well-broken Horses and Mares. Among them are many very valuable animals. To persons desiring to purchase, this sale gives a very desirable chance to obtain a horse every way right. They can be seen, and full information relative to each will be given.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Musical Instruments, Albums, Fancy Goods, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, June 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Both male and female, to sell a Lithograph, "Death of President Lincoln." $15 a day guaranteed to energetic agents. Send 25 cts for specimen copy ... CAMPBELL, Box 3179, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell the Lincoln Chart, chart of the Presidents complete, Maps of the United States, State Maps of Illinois and Indiana, and forty other kinds of maps and charts for the times, and 5,000 kinds of pictures. Good men can average $10 per day the year through. Call on or address GOLDEN & HAMMOND, No. 1 South Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—New enterprise. $12 to $20 a day. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell Wilson's Improved Family Sewing Machine. We will pay $150 a month and all expenses, or give a large commission, at which the above wages can be made. For terms and particulars address MATHEWS & WILSON, No. 5 Lyman's Block, Public Square, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day at home. Any person (male or female) wishing to act as agent, can learn the particulars of a pleasant business at home, by inclosing two red stamps for circulars and the return postage. Only $5 capital required, and profits $5 to $10 per day. Address E. WAYVELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$100 made a month selling my engravings. Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Price 20 cts, or five mailed free on receipt of $1, with my new Circular for June 1865. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Dr. Holland's Life of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. The work will comprise a full and graphic history of the private and public life of the humble citizen, the successful lawyer, the pure politician, the far-sighted Christian statesman, the efficient philanthropist, and honored Chief Magistrate of the United States during the most trying period of its history, including his most important speeches, messages and proclamations, together with an account of the tragical and mournful scenes connected with the eventful life of one whom the people of America had learned to love above any Chief Magistrate since Washington. It will be published in a handsome octavo volume of about 500 pages, and in typographical execution, quality of paper and style of binding, will be worthy alike of the subject and author. Applications may be made at my Office 134 South Clark street, Room 6, or by addressing, with stamp, O. F. GIBBS, Chicago, Ill. Box 308.

WANTED—Agents—In every County in the Northwest, to sell the best and cheapest History of the War, and other popular books. Rare chance to make money. Send stamps for circulars to F. K. MATHEWS, 55 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$70 a month. I want Agents everywhere at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—$125 a month. Agents wanted everywhere to introduce the improved Shaw & Clark $20 Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other machines sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to fine and imprisonment. Salary and expenses, or large commission allowed. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—To sell GENERAL SHERMAN'S Life and Campaigns. Life and State Papers of Abraham Lincoln; by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the New York Times; and Life of Andrew Johnson. These popular works will all be ready in July. Sold only by subscription. Also agents in every township to sell the new FENIAN MAP OF IRELAND, and a new and accurate map of the American Continent—both mounted on rollers—cheap. $10 a day can be made selling these. Call on or address HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 21 Lombard Block, adjoining the Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—For a New Work—"The Secret Service, The Field, The Dungeon and The Escape." By Albert D. Richardson, N. Y. Tribune correspondent. The work will embrace the entire narrative of Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years traveling through the South in the Secret Service of the Tribune, at the outbreak of the War, with our armies and fleets, East and West; his thrilling capture, his confinement in seven different rebel prisons, his escape and journey of nearly 400 miles, aided by negroes and Union mountaineers. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work which has yet appeared. Send stamp for circulars and terms. R. C. TREAT, 117 So. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—"Life and Death in Rebel Prisons." This is the great book of the war, and is a thrilling history, by an Andersonville prisoner who went through it. Address A. K. DONE, 98 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, in every town and neighborhood, to introduce a fast selling article that meets with favor everywhere, and is needed in every family. Nothing ever sold so fast. Only $5 capital required, and profits $4 to $8 per day. Satisfy yourself by sending two red stamps for circulars and return postage. Address J. H. DeHART, Drawer 6319, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—In every County in the U. S., to sell Dr. McClure's Treatment of Diseases of Horses. Agents are already clearing ... per day. For particulars inclose red stamp to DR. McCLURE, P. O. Box 1243, Chicago, Ill., or personally at Office, 191 Madison street. To farmers and others this Treatment is invaluable, and will enable them to save the health and lives of valuable animals, remove defects that prevent their sale, and will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of $1.00.

WANTED—Agents—$75.00 a month—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commissions. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents—Immediately, to sell "Four Years in Secessia. Adventures within and beyond the Union lines." By Junius Henri Browne, special war correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, containing facts, incidents, thrilling and romantic adventures, and unparalleled experiences in the National Armies and Navies—His Imprisonment—Escape—The Famous Dan Ellis and the Nameless Heroine. The work contains 450 pages, printed on fine paper, tastefully bound and illustrated with eight spirited engravings. Preference will be given to disabled soldiers. Address GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 118 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Four pleasant, airy, newly-furnished lodging rooms for gentlemen, at 246½ State st., corner of Jackson.

TO RENT—Wanted by a small American family, in a respectable neighborhood, a small cottage, or rooms in the above, for which a fair rent will be paid, and if satisfactory the premises will be painted. Address D. A. HARRIS, 114 Franklin street.

TO RENT—A good cellar for $17 per month, at 191 Madison street, between Wells and Lasalle.

TO RENT—One of the most desirable stores in the city of Chicago, on Dearborn street, only a few doors from the Post Office. Address, immediately, Drawer 6367, P. O. ... and fixtures for sale.

TO RENT—At Harlem (nine miles west of Chicago, on the G. & C. U. R. R.) a dwelling of four rooms, with well cultivated garden of ½ acre. For particulars call at 102 Lake st. between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., or address P. O. Box 1467.

TO RENT—An office or sleeping room, centrally located. Apply at room 12, No. 17 LaSalle street.

TO RENT—A furnished cottage at Harlem, to a small family, for the summer months. Apply to JOHN H. S. QUICK, Room 7, No. 43 South Clark street.

TO RENT—No. 221 East Madison street, between Wells and Franklin, suitable for a private residence or a first-class boarding house. None but those who can give good security need apply. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A good barn 167 West Jackson street, east of Halsted.

TO RENT—An office suitable for a lawyer, physician or commission merchant. Apply at Room 4, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms without board, 77 Fourth Avenue.

TO RENT—Store 39 So. Water street, and Store 32 North Dearborn street; also desirable Offices in the Hilliard Block, corner of South Water and Clark streets. Inquire at McCormick's Reaper Factory. C. A. SPRING.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, second hand furniture store, with fixtures, stock and good will. A well established place doing a good business, at 137 Michigan street, first door from North Clark.

FOR SALE—A drug store, well situated. Inquire at 417 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—The stock, lease and fixtures of a No. 1 corner grocery store, with the upper story, comprising six rooms. For information, inquire at 81 West Madison street, corner of Jefferson.

FOR SALE—A lot of good tubs, holding about 175 gallons, strong iron-hooped, with covers. In good order; will answer for small cisterns. Cheap at THOMAS & CO.'S Canned Fruit Depot, No. 13 South Water street.

FOR SALE—30,000 feet 2 inch ash plank, in lots to suit, for sale cheap, on Dock ... Archer Road Bridge.

FOR SALE—A Yacht. The Cutter Yacht, Water-Lily, 15 tons, now lying at Milwaukee. She is thoroughly repaired, has ample accommodations ... length of keel, 28 feet ... Apply to WM. YOUNG, Milwaukee, or to ... DAY & INGLIS.

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house, No. 198 East Kinzie street, doing a first rate business. ...

FOR SALE—...

Wanted.

WANTED—Board for a ...

WANTED—A good girl ...

WANTED—A young lady, a good ...

WANTED—A hand-wood chopper ...

WANTED—Situation ...

WANTED—A young lady ...

WANTED—Agents ...

WANTED—To rent ...

WANTED—Seventeen ... General housework. ... Call on Mrs. DAVIS ...

WANTED—I wish ...

WANTED—Agents ... Women in every town ... Literary Paper, Life of Lincoln ...

WANTED—A smart ... young man ...

WANTED—First class engraver ...

WANTED—A portable ...

WANTED—2 experienced painters ...

WANTED—To purchase ...

WANTED—Local and ...

WANTED—Partner—$2 ...

WANTED—A smart and ...

WANTED—A girl to ...

WANTED—At the Mercantile Employment Agency, ...

WANTED—In a wholesale ...

WANTED—A few young ...

WANTED—A partner with ...

WANTED—Two book keepers ...

WANTED—Fifty pupils ...

WANTED—Ladies to learn ...

WANTED—Three partners ...

WANTED—Six good ...

WANTED—Soldiers ...

BACH & SALTONSTALL, STOCK BROKERS ...

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

THE NEWS.

...ry, the rebel pirate, writes to Admiral ... of the iron clad fleet sent in pursuit ... Stonewall, to the effect that he has surrendered himself upon the terms accorded ..., and that if he ever gets to the United ... he will give himself up. In the meantime he shall act as if on parole.

... treaty between the United States and Honduras is officially announced. The principal feature of the treaty is an agreement on the part of Honduras to grant an unlimited right of way upon the Inter... railway, from the Atlantic to the ..., to the government and citizens of the United States, and the agreement of the latter to aid in its protection.

... Scotia brings the intelligence that the ... of Wales has presented the Prince ... son, being the second child. The statement that France is about to send reinforcements to Maximilian is authoritatively denied by the French press. The Emperor of France has prohibited a subscription for a medal to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln. Mr. Bigelow, our minister at Paris, has given the Emperor assurances that this government will maintain a strict neutrality towards Mexico.

... latest advices from Mexico show that the Liberals are gaining ground rapidly. They now hold Monterey, Saltillo, the State of Tamaulipas, Michoacan, Tobasco, Chiapas, Guerrero and the whole coast south of Vera Cruz. The French despair of pacifying the country without the aid of fifty thousand more men.

It has been ascertained at Washington that Benjamin, the late rebel Secretary of State, has arrived at Bermuda. Trenholm, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, has also escaped the country.

Subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday amount to $2,056,500.

The military commission trying the conspirators was engaged yesterday mainly in trying to determine the insanity of Payne.

The President has issued two proclamations, the one appointing Judge Sharkey Provisional Governor of Mississippi, being in other respects similar to the North Carolina proclamation; the other removing restrictions upon trade with the South, except articles contraband of war, and removing liabilities and disqualifications consequent upon the rebellion in Tennessee.

On the third page of this paper we publish some extracts from the London papers on the capture of Jefferson Davis. The *Times*, denouncing Davis as the originator of repudiation, as an inveterate calumniator of England, and as going into rebellion with the hope of starving Great Britain into recognition by keeping back the supply of cotton. ... England pardoned the Irish rebels ... 1848, America ought to do the same ...

NEWS BY ...

FROM ...

France and ... States— ... tions ...

No Reinforcements to Maximilian ... tion of the ... to Mrs. ...

SURRENDER ... PIRATE ...

Continued Success ... erals in ...

PROCLAMATION ... THE PRESIDENT ...

The Reorganization ... issippi and ... Trade Re...

ESCAPE OF BENJAMIN ... TRENHOLM TO ...

Subscriptions ... Loan $2,05...

THE QUESTION OF P... BEING INVESTIGATED ... TARY TO ...

PROCLAMATION ...

By the President of the ... of America ...